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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

A WINTER FANTASY.

[IMITATED FROM THEOPHILE GAUTIER.]

Your veil is thick, and none would know
The pretty face it quite obscures;
But if you foot it through the snow,
Distrust those little boots of yours.

The tell-tale snow, a sparkling mould,
Says where they go and whence they came,
Lightly they touch its carpet cold,
And where they touch they sign your name.

Who runs may read! On twinkling feet
You trip where all may soon detect you;
And where, still rosy-cold, you meet
The nested Loves—they quite expect you!

FREDERICK LOCKER.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF LOVE.

[Saturday Review.]

In the last instalment of Mr. Herbert Spencer's exposition of the philosophical system which is to give us an explanation—so far as an explanation can be given—of the whole universe, we meet with an interesting passage upon the passion of love. The advocates of the evolution hypothesis are sometimes called materialists. That word is too often used as "atheist" is used in theological, or a good round oath in popular discussion, simply to indicate disagreement coupled with moral disapproval. The fallacy which it involves in this case might be easily exhibited. The genuine materialists of the last century were in fact given to maintaining that our loftiest sentiments were merely modifications of the most earthly instincts.

> Lust through some certain strainers well refined
> Is gentle love,

according to Pope; and some very equivocal sermons have been preached upon his text. Superficial readers have fancied that, because Mr. Darwin or Mr. Herbert Spencer believes that man has been evolved by inconceivably minute changes from some inferior organism, therefore our emotions and thoughts are nothing but transformations of the blind sensations of the lowest forms of life. The misconception is palpable. Science might conceivably show under what conditions intellect first manifested itself, but it would not be one step the nearer to discovering what was the essence of intellect. It might explain the how, but can throw no light upon the what. Thus we find that Mr. Herbert Spencer's description of the passion called love has nothing in it calculated to shock the most spiritual philosopher. It is, he says, an emotion of the highest complexity and consequently of the greatest strength. Around the purely physical elements gather all varieties of powerful emotions which blend and unite in the closest harmony. First come all the impressions which are produced by the beautiful, the explanation of which would involve a long and most difficult analysis. Then we have the sentiment of affection, which may exist between persons of the same sex, but which undergoes a special exaltation when existing between lovers. Next come the sentiments of admiration or reverence; and, beyond them again, the love of approbation, which is keenly excited by the knowledge that we are preferred to all the world, and preferred by one whom we admire beyond all others. Allied to this is the sentiment of self-approval, when we are flattered by the sense of the great merits to which we owe so great a triumph. Beyond this is the "proprietary feeling," or the pleasure of mutual possession. And, finally, there is an exaltation of the sympathies when our pleasures are heightened by the close participation of another person in all our enjoyments. We need not inquire whether the analysis is complete or accurate; at any rate it illustrates pretty fairly the amazing complexity of a passion which we are apt to describe as simple. When a young gentleman at a ball sees the young lady who is above all other young ladies enter the room, he is conscious only of a keen thrill of emotion, so vivid and powerful as to displace every other sentiment for the time. If Mr. Herbert Spencer were standing by him, and were to propose to give him a lecture on the constituent elements of his passion, we fear, though we mean no disrespect to Mr. Spencer, that he would consider the philosopher to be a bore. But perhaps a few years afterwards, or possibly on the next day, if his suit should have come to an untimely catastrophe, he might be inclined to take his passion to pieces, and he would recognize the justice of the most of the remarks which we have summarized. In that case he would perhaps find the explanation of some phenomena which are a little puzzling to bystanders, though the lover himself has not the leisure to attend to them.

Thus, for example, everybody is puzzled by the extraordinary caprices of love-making. The ladies who say in novels that they cannot understand "what he could see in her" are generally held up to ridicule as obviously blinded by jealousy. And yet their want of perception is not only sincere, but is shared by perfectly impartial spectators. When we see the way in which marriages are brought about in the world, we wonder that the pursuit of match-making should be found so interesting by amiable persons. Of course match-making as a variety of fortune-hunting is only too intelligible; but there is a match-making of a much less sordid variety. All amiable women take the keenest delight in attempting to pair off their friends and relations according to their own views of the fitness of things. And yet they are always meeting with the strangest, and, at first sight, the most unaccountable disappointments. The man of intellect has an extraordinary taste for stupid women; the handsome man of fashion is carried off by a poor, ugly, and commonplace woman ten years older than himself, the pompous prig secures the brightest and liveliest of her sex; fox-hunters attract poetesses, and poets marry wives who can do nothing but mend their shirts.

Such strange contrasts have led to the development of the plausible theory that people are attracted rather by qualities complementary than by qualities similar to their own. This doctrine, however, fails by being too comprehensive. We must often admit that like often attracts like; and if we add that like also attracts unlike, we have a theory which explains nothing, because it explains everything. Every match that ever was or ever will be made may be brought under one category or the other; but until we can give some reason for telling beforehand which set of causes is likely to be operative in a given case, we are no nearer an explanation than we were before. The only general rule at which we have been enabled to arrive by experience is the rather discouraging one that people whom we like always marry people whom we dislike. Friends seem to have a perverse delight in forming new combinations which may be as discordant as possible with their ancient ties.

We do not, however, see our way to erecting any philosophical theory upon this experience, unless as it goes to illustrate Artemus Ward's doctrine of the "cussedness" of things in general.

Mr. Herbert Spencer's analysis may perhaps help us to understand some of the conditions of the problem, though the philosopher has yet to arise who will be able to tell us from the inspection of a young lady or gentleman what will be the character of his or her future partner. In the first place, it is to be remarked than some of the elements which he describes do not enter into the passion in many cases, or at least do not enter into its earlier stages. Self-esteem, for example, is the reward for successful love-making, and strengthens the passion when it has once been formed; but it cannot be the primary cause. Mere contiguity is very often a sufficient explanation of the phenomenon. A man and woman brought together in Robinson Crusoe's island would almost inevitably fall in love, however unpromising their characters might be. And, though London is very unlike a desert island, there are frequently situations, even in the most crowded societies, where conditions substantially similar are reproduced. There are circumstances under which it would be almost a breach of good manners not to indulge in a little flirtation. A human being has such a variety of strong feelings in a state of solution that any object will be sufficient to determine their crystalization. This is, indeed, the primary axiom on the subject. We have all a vast amount of disposable emotion; we all long to admire and be admired; we are grateful for compliments; we wish to have something to call our own; we want our sentiments to be confirmed by sympathy; and therefore, when once any accident has, so to speak, drawn the sluicer, a whole torrent of emotion rushes into the channel provided for it, and we attribute to the one external and assignable cause what really results from our state of feeling. Because a particular match has exploded the magazine, we absurdly argue that no other match would have done equally well. We set up the first idol that comes to hand, and suppose that its perfections are the sole cause of our worship, when, in fact, the desire to worship something has prepared us to prostrate ourselves before any other shrine that offers itself. Love being a compound of so many forces, any one which is set in action draws all the rest after it by the principle of association. But all this does not answer the question as to how our choice is first determined.

A young gentleman in London may see some hundreds of young ladies before he is brought down by one who is perhaps amongst the least apparently attractive of the whole number. That is the puzzle which is constantly recurring; and a solution of it would be of immense value to all match-makers, whether of the loftier or the baser variety. What is the most promising method of attack? Which of all the causes that may precipitate the passion is the most generally available? If philosophers could tell us that, they would have taken the first step towards placing an occupation, now pursued on purely empirical principles, upon true scientific grounds.

To such a question we can of course give no satisfactory answer.

It may be observed, however, that it has been very much obscured by the labors of novelists. Novels are supposed to be the embodiment of the author's knowledge of human nature; a supposition to which there is the trifling objection that very few novelists know anything of human nature, and that at most they are familiar with particular instances and not with general principles. They of course go upon the general assumption that their hero and heroine are to be as attractive as possible, and they lay particular stress upon the merit most easily described—that of personal beauty. "Jane Erye" for a time set the fashion of ugly heroines, but we have long since reverted to the old system. Accordingly an exaggerated estimate is placed upon the charms of beauty, and upon the amiable qualities of mind and person which form part of the ordinary ideal of feminine merit. The error involved in this doctrine is that it lays far too much stress on the objective as distinguished from the subjective causes of falling in love. It assumes that the passion is determined by the external rather than by the internal impulses; that a person falls in love because an attractive object is presented to him or her, and not because he or she is prepared for a passion of some kind. When the true principle is firmly grasped, it is obvious that the most successful match-makers must be those who adopt a different line of attack. Amongst the passions, for example, which go to form the aggregate, is the desire for sympathy. Suppose then, that a young gentleman has a taste for political economy, or pigeon shooting. He may be assailed more effectively by a plain young woman who will submit to hear him lecturing on the theory of rent and the incidence of taxation, or who will applaud his successful slaughter of birds, than by the most beautiful girl who will not condescend to take an interest in his pursuits. The great art of flattery provides the most efficient instruments for bringing down game of this kind. A clever man often prefers a fool to a clever woman, because the fool has the one talent of listening, and the clever woman may have the vanity to keep opinions of her own. The brilliant man of fashion is attracted by the apparently uninteresting old maid, because nothing is more flattering than that humble adoration which other women are too proud to bestow. Almost all cases of perverse matches may be explained after the event by the skill or the accidental felicity with which a commerce of reciprocal flattery has been established. Once put two people in that relation, and all the associated emotions may easily be introduced. It is as easy to produce an æsthetic admiration by working upon the desire for sympathy as to proceed in the inverse method; and the assumption that we should always begin with what is supposed to be the natural beginning is the cause of half our perplexities. But though these seem to be the first principles of the science, we admit that its complexity baffles all attempts at a systematic-deduction of its remoter doctrines.

Luckily or otherwise, some people have developed so much practical skill in applying the most efficient methods that a philosophy of the art seems to be superfluous as well as chimerical.

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Chinese Filial Devotion.

A recent edict issued by the Emperor of China shows how tenaciously the Chinese still cling to their old customs and prejudices. Orders have been given for the erection of three memorial gateways to commemorate the virtues of as many noble ladies who lately died by their own acts, and also to degrade Li-Kwong-liao, a Mandarin and uncle to two of the ladies, for acting contrary to the time-honored customs of the Empire. The Mandarin's older brother, after marrying a lady of great worth and beauty, and living happily with her for a number of years, suddenly died, leaving two daughters, both betrothed. His widow was inconsolable, and wept so incessantly that her health failed and she became quite blind. Then afflictions began to multiply. The daughters were stricken with grief at their mother's calamity, and resolved to devote their lives to her in fasting and prayers that her sight might be restored. The young men whose brides seemed on the point of being lost to them forever, sought the intercession of the uncle. He urged them to fulfil their vows already made, before taking others that should render it impossible to do so in future, but they persisted in sacrificing everything to their mother, though she besought them to heed their uncle. The unhappy woman, feeling that she stood in the way of her daughters' happiness, and the happiness of those to whom they were betrothed, killed herself. This only made matters worse, and when the Mandarin bade them prepare for their marriages, they resolved to complete their sacrifice, and hung themselves in their bed-room. The decree concludes: "Therefore, let the Board of Rites award to them the highest honors; and their uncle, the Mandarin (Li-Kwongliao), who preferred for his nieces fortunate marriages to lives of fasting, of prayers and filial devotion, let him be immediately degraded from all office of trust and honor, that others, seeing his disgrace, may tremble and beware."

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The Natural Bridge in Danger.

[From the Lynchburg (Virginia) News.]

The Southern collegian of the 7th inst., gives an account of a singular phenomenon which it states was then going on at the Natural Bridge. A gentleman while passing over the bridge was startled by the appearance of volumes of deep blue smoke and jets of flame rolling out from beneath the massive arch. He could plainly detect the smell of sulphur, and found, upon examination, that the ground was warm and steaming for some distance around. Great excitement prevailed in the neighborhood, as it was generally thought that a volcanic eruption was about to take place. A statement of the case was laid before Professor Campbell, of the Geological Department of Washington and Lee University, who accounts for the curious phenomenon in this wise:

"The bridge is composed of mountain limestone, with large fissure filled with grahamite, which, as is well known, is a kind of bituminous coal or asphaltum deposited in seams in formations of this peculiar kind. The grahamite was not, of course, set on fire by any one; such an act would necessarily be impossible as offending against the laws of Omnipotent construction. At some distance from the high-water mark, but not near so high as the name of the great Virginian, who is sometimes termed the "Father of his country," I detected sulphurous deposits and traces of metalic oxides. The action of sulphur on the metalic oxides, even in small quantities and in the presence of water, will generate a heat to a degree abundantly sufficient to ignite a mass of as combustible a nature as the grahamite. The water, I take it, was supplied by the thawing of the snow and the unprecedented rise of Cedar Creek in the early part of last week. Such I am inclined to consider the cause of this great chemical action, and do not lean toward attributing it to the subtle action of electricity. I have a section of the geographical formation of the bridge, which was carefully prepared a number of years since, as above hinted, access to which may be had at at any time by all wishing to examine into the causes themselves.

Very respectfully,
"J L. CAMPBELL."

The Collegian speaks of the occurrence as a great National calamity, as the Great Natural Bridge, one of the world's curiosities, would probably be totally destroyed.

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THE Empress Eugenie's mother, the Duchess of Alba, has lost her sight.

A LITTLE WHILE.

Only a little while, darling,
Only a day or year;
The golden hours are slipping past,
The web to the end is raveling fast,
That twilight is drawing near.

Only a little time, at best!
But a little time to love;
The fairy hours with winged feet,
How swift, and solemn, and strangely sweet,
As they near the home above.

I dreamed of angels yester night,
And this was the song I heard;
"Life is too fleet on its shadowy wing,
Love is too sacred and a holy thing,
For ever an angry word."

'Tis but a little while, darling,
May be but a day or year;
The loving and tender, the real and true,
Are falling from sight and slipping from view
As the night-fall is getting near.

Plea for Tidy Housekeepers.

It is very easy for men to find fault with things about home, and too many men have made that discovery, much to the discomfort of their patient wives. The delusion would seem to be prevalent among the male portion of humanity that the household affairs which are within woman's province really require no arranging or supervision, but operate by a sort of self action and keep themselves in motion. The baulks and worries and the various domestic failures which pester and annoy women of a household are seldom perceived by men, except when "housework," as it is called, interferes for a brief time with the male animal's comfort. He can see no use in all this washing and swashing and fussing and dusting. But he does see when the dust from the furniture gets on his clothes, or when the table cloth is not clean, or when the front windows are dirty or the house untidy when he brings a friend home with him. He can detect the thousand other matters which, by their presence or their absence, disturb his comfort or convenience. But he cannot see why every part of a house cannot be kept in perfect order, every meal be punctually served, every culinary operation be done to a turn, and every article of clothing or of the table furniture be kept in complete order, "without turning the house upside down." He does not see the use of washing days or "cleaning" days—not he!

And, so with the return of spring year grumpy paterfamilias begins to scowl at the mops and brooms which come out with the crocuses and the daisies. And even the spoiled boys, hobbledehoys, young Americans, affect manliness in following the paternal example, and looking furious at brushes and dusters, as though these necessary implements were contrived as insults to the "men." Yet "in spite of lamentations here or elsewhere," as General Jackson said when he "removed the deposits," the "ladies of the house" will put the machinery in motion to "remove the deposits" of dust and other undesirables which have accumulated during the late long winter. And so they ought—as even the men acknowledge when all is done and the house is quiet again.

The laws of health, no less than a care for comfort and tidiness, requires that even more thorough cleaning and upturning of furniture should be done than is customary. There is a closeness and disagreeable atmosphere about the apartments in many houses which is, in itself, a sufficient warning to put the besom in full play, and to "rotate" the furniture. "Table-turning should be vigorously done by the "medium" of vigorous arms and resolute wills, and nothing moveable should be allowed to forget its mobility. The researches of scientific men have done much to show us that the floating in the air of particles, organic and inorganic, vegetable and animal, visible and invisible, have much more to do with sickness and mortality than is done by "death in the pot." Deleterious agencies, dormant in the winter, wake in the spring. When the frost comes out, gases and exhalations are set free; and even where no frost has found entrance, the change of the temperature gives activity to unhealthy agencies. So let the sweepers sweep, and the scourers scour, not only indoors, but on the premises outside of the house walls. A universal cleansing by all housekeepers, and in all stores, shops offices and cellars, would do for the public health, indoors, what the street cleansers should be doing out-doors. The women are in the right in this as in most things; and the "exceptional women" who do the most at "house-cleaning" are examples to their sisters—though, like Mrs. Joe Gargery, in Dickens' novel, their operations may be terrors to "the men."—[Phila. Ledger.

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Two Eagles in a Desperate Fight—One of them Killed.

The New York nursery-maids and their little charges, who usually haunt the vicinity of the old arsenal in Central Park, recently witnessed an exciting incident which occurred among the zoological collection. A little after noon two eagles advanced from opposite ends of the cage toward the centre. One was a comparatively small bird, with a white head; the other was a splendid specimen of the large gray eagle. They met near the little pond, and after glaring at each other for a few seconds, commenced the battle. Five or seven minutes were consumed in what, in ring parlance, would be styled "fighting for an opening." At length the champions rushed in, and for a moment there was a terrible screaming, flapping of wings, and flying of feathers. The "round," however, was completed without any serious damage to either of the contestants. After a little more fencing the smallest of the two—the birds being at this time at the edge of the pond—by a dexterous movement succeeded in fastening his talons in the neck of his opponent and dragging him into the water. The utmost efforts of the gray eagle failed to throw off his adversary. The excitement among the spectators at this time was considerable. Somebody called for a keeper, and in a few seconds one of these officials arrived, and rushed into the cage armed with a large stick. The smaller bird he beat on the head with all his force, and even lifted both birds up out of the water with his stick. His efforts were not attended with success. The small bird held on with the tenacity of a bull dog, and never relinquished his hold until he had, partly by keeping it under the water and partly by tearing it with his talons, killed the large eagle. After the battle the white-headed champion stalked with dignified steps to an adjacent perch, and spreading out his plumage to dry, glared fiercely and proudly round at his fellows, who signified their approval or otherwise by the most unearthly screams.

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FARM NOTES.

TREE PLANTING.

As the time is fast approaching for tree planting, too much cannot be said on the subject, if properly said or written. Every man should decide before hand what he will do, and not wait till the hurry of spring crowds out all good intentions.

If planting a new orchard, plant varieties enough to meet the demands of the family and the seasons, but if you have a supply of early and fall fruits, plant winter varieties. Procure scions and graft yourself; let the boys try their hand. This you can do before the fruit is out in the warm days of March and April. If you have no good recipes for wax, here are two good ones—use warm water to keep it in cool weather while using, and cool water in hot weather: 1, 2, 4, parts respectively tallow, beeswax, rosin. 1, 2, 8, parts respectively, beeswax, tallow, rosin. Don't get the two mixed.

You can graft if you can only get the inner bark of scion and stalk together, and wax from air. Try it on limbs not more than one inch in diameter, and half that size is better.

Plant trees, plant the best, plant for your children, and plant for your neighbor's children, and don't let them want for apples till they steal; give them plenty.

Plant evergreens. Plant Norway spruce 20 feet each way, if for ornament; the same for pines; if for windbreak, 4 feet; but if you can't afford $5 to $10 a piece for trees to set so close as 4 feet, set them 8 feet in wind-breaks, tend them as well as a row of corn and see if it is not money at 20 per cent. The cedars, red and white, are better for country planting than others. These can be set giving 10 to 12 feet square—but don't crowd shrubbery among your evergreens. Dig up every root of that lilac and pitch it on the brush heap.

Peonies, gladolias, tulips, roses and a few small shrubs may be grown among, but not too close to evergreens. Don't be so economical as to give only two rods square for the fruit yard. [G. J. Kellogg, in Western Farmer.

CURE OF HORSES' LEGS.

Few men who handle horses give proper attention to the feet and legs. Especially is this the case on farms. Much time is often spent in rubbing, brushing, and smoothing the hair on the sides and hips, but at no time are the feet examined and properly cared for. Now be it known that the feet of a horse require more care than the body; they need ten times as much, for in one respect they are almost the entire horse. All the grooming that can be done won't avail anything if the horse is forced to stand where his feet will be filthy. In this case the feet will become disordered, and then the leg will get badly out of fix, and with bad feet and bad legs there is not much else of the horse fit for anything. Stable prisons generally are terribly severe on the feet and legs of horses, and unless these buildings can afford a dry room where a horse can walk around, lie down, or roll over, they are not half so healthy and comfortable to the horse as the pasture, and should be avoided by all good hostlers in the country.

SUGGESTIONS ABOUT FENCING.

Where it is needful to have permanent fences, as on lines, along lanes, and around buildings make them of durable materials. A common board fence, especially if it run north and south, is not very desirable; neither is a cobble stone wall, as usually made. A worm fence of sound chestnut or cedar rails and stake, provided the rails are of good size, will last from seventy-five to a hundred years. For a permanent, durable, strong fence, the worm rail fence of the best timber is really the best we can make, unless good stone are procured. We shall get through fencing with boards one of these days, when the price of lumber rises to the sum which the ratio of its increase for the last twenty years indicates will be its value twenty years hence. Chestnut for fencing can be grown as readily and cheaply as any timber, and a very few acres devoted to this culture would in twenty years furnish material enough to fence a hundred-and fifty-acre farm. I knew a farmer in the central part of this State who started a magnificent chestnut forest by first summer fallowing the field and then sowing the nuts broadcast in the fall and dragging them in. He had to watch the squirrels and crows and boys, who stole them before they sprouted, but the experiment succeeded, and the ground was soon hidden by the young trees. After a few years the forest was thinned, the trees taken out making hoop-poles, and then the rest of the grove went rejoicing on its way to full maturity.—[American Rural Home.

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How They Trade in the Kentucky Mountains.

[Rockcastle Co. Lebanon (Ky.) Standard.]

At Point Creek, Jackson county, a trader had bought sheep of a resident. Resident had one more to sell, when the following conversation ensued:

Trader—"I'll give you two dollars for that sheep."

Resident—"It's worth five dollars.,'

T.—"It aint worth two dollars."

R.—"It' worth five dollars."

T.—"It aint."

R.—(Drawing a large navy) "What's that there sheep worth?"

T.—"Under the circumstances, I think it's worth nigh unto six dollars."

They traded forthwith,

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A LADY in Indiana thinks she has good cause for complaint. Her husband hung himself with her best table cloth, when there was an old clothes line in the cellar that would have done just as well.

A CONVALESCENT patient in Seymour, Ind., has been sued by an undertaker for cancelling his funeral contract.

SONG OF THE SEASONS.

Gaunt Winter flinging flakes of snow,
Deep burdening field and wood and hill;
Dim days, dark nights, slowly trailing fogs,
And bleakened air severe and chill,
And swift the seasons circling run—
And still they change till all is done.

Young Spring with promise in her eyes,
And fragrant breath from dewy mouth,
And magic touches for the nooks
Of budding flowers when wind is south.
And swift the seasons circling run—
And so they change till all is done.

Then Summer stands erect and tall,
With early sunrise for the lawn,
Thick foliaged woods and glittering seas,
And loud bird chirpings in the dawn,
And swift the seasons circling run—
And so they change till all is done.

Brown Autumn, quiet with ripe fruits,
And haggards stacked with harvest gold,
And fiery flushes for the leaves,
And silent cloud-skies soft outrolled.
And so the seasons circling run—
And still they change till all is done.

Swift speeds our Life from less to more,
The child, the man, the work the rest,
The sobering maid, the ripening soul,
Till yonder all is bright and blest.
For so the seasons circling run—
And swift they change till all is done,

Yes yonder—if indeed the orb
Of life revolves round central Light,
For ever true to central force
And steadfast, comes the balm or blight,
And so indeed the seasons run—
And last is best when all is done.

An Incident in Amadeo's Reign.

An incident peculiarly Spanish is now recalled from the palmy days of King Amadeo's reign, if there were any such. As the Court consisted wholly of a Democratic nobility, Liberals ennobled by the new King, untitled politicians, military men and rich business-people, the grandees, and especially the high-born Spanish ladies, were very much offended, and adopted a strange method of showing their spite. The white mantilla, fastened to a high tortoise-shell comb was in early days the universal head-gear of Spanish ladies, and at the instigation of the Duchess of Morny, a number resolved to appear in this costume simultaneously in the afternoon drive in the Prado. The Queen, as she drove, noticed the strange change of fashion, and innocently pointed it out to her husband, wondering in her foreign simplicity what it meant. Had the matter ended there it would be well. The paltriness of the motive took away the sting of the slight. But Sogasta, who was Prime Minister at the time, could not see that dignified indifference was the best retort. He sought out a number of the best known women of disreputable character, had them arrayed in white mantillas and tortoise-shell combs, found for them handsome carriages, and suddenly turned the good-for-nothing cortege on to the Prado to mingle with the dames of ancient lineage and reputations untarnished. The joke had the effect that he perhaps intended. The women were mobbed as they drove home in their unwonted splendor, and as the ladies could hardly be distinguished from them owing to the similarity of dress, it is not certain but some of them were maltreated in the same way. At all events, white mantillas have not since been seen upon the Prado.

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VARIETIES

THE London Society for the Suppression of Vice has seized a lot of "models" belonging to the Museums of Anatomy, and will appeal to the magistrates for their destruction.

POSTAL cards will be a convenience to people who wish to tell you all they know. Smith says to his landlady: "Any letters for me to-day?" And she answers: "Only two postal cards, but there's nothing particular on them."

A NEW theory of earthquakes and volcanoes is based upon the conceded fact that the earth is gradually cooling, and as it cools it contracts more rapidly than the crust, and it is thought the shrinkage of the crust will explain all volcanic phenomena.

JEFFERSON'S advice to his daughters was to avoid breaking with disagreeable people as long as they could with honor. Sacrifices and suppressions of feeling for such an object, he thought, cost much less pain than open separation. The effort of self control was soon forgotten, but an open breach haunts the peace of every day.

A MAN was recently tried in Liverpool for marrying, his first wife being still alive. One of the witnesses stated that he had made inquiries in reference to the prisoner, and had every reason to believe that he had been married to nine women, and that he had never done a day's work in his life, but lived on these unfortunate dupes. The Deputy Recorder said the prisoner was evidently not a proper person to live in the country at all. He ought to reside in Turkey or Utah. The prisoner was then sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

ARTEMUS WARD once lent money. He thus recounts the transaction. "A gentleman friend of mine came to me with tears in his eyes. I said, 'Why these weeps?' He said he had a mortgage on his farm, and wanted to borrow $200. I lent him the money and he went away. Some time after he returned with more tears. He said he must leave me for ever. I ventured to remind him of the $200 he borrowed. He was much cut up; I thought I would not be hard upon him—so I told him I would throw off $100. He brightened—shook my hand—and said: "Old friend, I won't allow you to outdo me in liberality—I'll throw off the other hundred!"

AN individual having been convicted upon rather slight evidence, the Judge proceeded to pass judgment as follows: "Prisoner at the bar, you have been found guilty by a jury of your countrymen of a crime which subjects you to the penalty of death. You say you are innocent—the truth of that assertion is only known to yourself and God. It is my duty to leave you for execution. If guilty, you richly deserve the fate which awaits you; if innocent it will be a gratification to feel that you were hanged without such a crime on your conscience. In either case you will be delivered from a world of care."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Mar. 29, 1873.

A Contemporary wants to know whether the President approves of Ben Butler's salary grab. That question, it appears to us, was answered affirmatively when Grant affixed his signature to the bill.

The *Commercial* was decidedly agreeable yesterday on "the rich Irish brogue and the sweet German accent." You would almost have thought that it never advocated the passage of the Local Option law by the Legislature.

Senator Schurz, in the Senate on Thursday, most effectually disposed of that slander regarding his receipt of two hundred dollars for each speech he delivered during the Presidential campaign. He never received a cent and paid his own expenses.

The subscriptions to the Greeley statue fund, published in the *Tribune*, amount to $9,546.55. The largest subscribers are Augustus Schell, John Anderson, James G. Bennett, of the *Herald*, and Geo. W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, each of whom contributes $1,000.

The returns of the vote on the liquor question throughout the State, so far received, generally show that cities and large towns have voted in favor, and the country in opposition to license. It will take some few days yet to determine the exact number of votes polled for and against.

Gen Fremont alledges that the negotiation of the El Paso bonds in Paris occurred nearly a year prior to his connection with that enterprize, and that he was in no-wise connected with any of the doings on the Paris *Bourse*, in connection therewith. We trust, for the honor of the country, that this is true.

The *Gazette* is decidedly anxious to make it appear that the Local Option contest was not a "Republican party measure," but it cannot deny that the law was enacted by a Republican House, Senate and Governor; that its constitutionality was affirmed by three Republican Supreme Judges and that it, the *Gazette*, and its neighbor, the *Commercial*, urged the legislature to pass the bill.

It is announced that Ben. Butler is preparing a letter regarding the extra pay business, it is said that in his manifesto the General will make no attempt to deny the soft impeachment, but will assume his full share of the responsibility; and that he proposes to show up, in his characteristic style, the course of some of his colleagues. Let it come, the people want to know all about it.

The liquor question consumed considerable time in the Constitutional Convention on Friday, and ended with the adoption of a section providing for no license, and an amendment by Hon. D. N. White, of Allegheny, which prohibits its manufacture and sale as a beverage. The question is to be submitted to a vote of the people, the debate on which is given in another column.

A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* makes an announcement to the effect that a memorial is on the way from California, asking that the manner and motive of Senator Casserly's election be investigated, and that the Bank of California paid $175,000 to secure his election to the Senate. We look upon this turn in affairs as one of the schemes to draw the attention of the people from the Credit Mobilier thievery and the corrupt practices of Caldwell, Patterson and others. Senator Casserly has always stood high in the estimation of the country and we are loathe to believe him in any way tinctured with corruption; but if, like the Radical Senators whose guilt has been made apparent, Mr. Casserly is proven a corruptionist and secured his seat by bribery, he is unworthy his position and ought to be expelled. And this we know will be the sentiment of the Democratic press everywhere.

Senator Conkling was a full participant in all the legislation which struck down States as sovereign as his own State of New York. He joined in all that "outside of the Constitution" legislation without any conscientious scruples of which the people ever heard; but now when it is proposed to declare the election of a radical Senator invalid because it was produced through bribery and corruption, he suddenly becomes a devout worshipper of laws and constitutions, and the rights of sovereign States. Every man who voted for him, says he, had the right to vote. How does he know even that much on the subject, if the Senate cannot enquire into the facts and circumstances connected with Caldwell's election? It would appear, if Mr. Conkling is correct, that the Senate must necessarily regard every election as regular. Does any one suppose for an instant that if Caldwell had belonged to the Democratic party, Conkling would have taken such a line of argument?

SUPREME COURT SUBVERTING THE WRITTEN CONSTITUTION.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, by a majority of one, has subverted the written Constitution of the State, and laid the personal liberty and privileges of every citizen of the Commonwealth open to attack and annihilation. We know the field whereon we are to fight to-morrow--its exact measurements have been taken according to a rational standard of Equity, Justice and Morality. But defeated to-morrow we know not where we shall be compelled to fight the next day. Citizens! there is no limit to the operation of this unjust, iniquitous principle of yielding the law-making power into the hands of a majority, surging hither and thither under the influences of passion and prejudice. Whether is it wise to give it reins now, or to check it at the very outstart? This is one of the questions--and a very important one--to be determined at the polls to-morrow.--*Dispatch.*

The Supreme Court consists of five judges; three decided the Local Option law as Constitutional. The Constitution has declared this to be the mode by which its decisions shall be made final and binding. That court held, that the people voting upon this matter did not make or unmake a law, it is a law without that vote, but it is left to particular districts to say whether they wish it applied to them or not. The *Dispatch* denounces the principle as unjust and iniquitous, which yields the law making power into the hands of a majority. There is no such attempt made; but why this dread of the people, the source and origin of all power. If the majority determine for license will it be accepted as binding?

The Legislature has just agreed that the citizens of Allegheny city may decide by a popular vote, whether they will accept a law consolidating them with Pittsburgh. Is this unjust or iniquitous? Is the majority to be taunted with having been moved by "prejudice and passion" in the decision?

CARPETS.

The manufacturers of carpets in Philadelphia complain that they can find no market for their goods, nor can they procure advances from dealers upon consignments; they consequently design suspending work until that delectable period known as "better times" shall waddle around once more. With their usual obliviousness to facts which every body else can plainly see, the weavers of carpets are going to strike for higher wages. It is a puzzle, this common blunder of workingmen to strike precisely when the employer wishes to them to suspend work, but we shall not undertake to unravel it now.

Now, how does it happen that a branch of industry which a paternal tariff professes to protect so highly, is in such a strait? When we find that Brussels has a protective duty of 78 per cent in currency, Velvet Tapestry of 71, Tapestry Brussels of 78, Three-ply ingrain of 60, Two-ply of 59, and Drugget of 100 pe cent. is it not wonderful that our factories must stop?

The coarse wools they use are only subject to a duty of 3 cents per pound, so they cannot complain—as their customers may—that they are taxed too high. To some minds Mr. Grosvener's pregnant question will occur--Does protection protect? It is a big question but it will force itself upon attention now and then, and plain folks will ask why they should pay an average of 76 cents tax to the carpet men on every dollars worth of carpet they purchase, if even that enormous bounty will not enable them to run their machines.

Possibly, this over-taxing of those who use carpets for the benefit of those who make them may have resulted in inducing an overplus of production, which now lies on their shelves pleading for purchasers.

It has long since passed into a proverb that the devil can quote Scripture for his purpose; it is no less true that the Radical can quote the Constitution with a like intent. The time-honored doctrine of State rights, always relied upon by the Democratic party as the balance wheel of our political system, to preserve intact the proper functions of both State and United States governments, and which has been sneered at, made the subject of many a numb-skulls' abortive attempt at wit, as well as been trampled in the mire of the unconstitutional and consequently tyrannical legislation of a partisan majority in Congress, has suddenly became, in a most exaggerated form, the subject of the most abject adoration upon the part of its recent contemners. The State of Missouri under the proscriptive reign of the men whom an unfortunate civil strife made the scum of the boiling cauldron, enacted a most oppressive disfranchisement law, which like a good deal of other so-called war legislation, was designed by its authors to continue inforce in time of peace. One-third of the whole people of the State were debarred from the ballot-box at one fall swoop. It was admitted to be oppressive as well as *ex post facto*, but its Radical originators held up before it the Ægis of State Rights, and saved it for the time. When the infamous Clayton was indicted for sundry offenses against the Enforcement law, he demurred to the indictment upon the ground that as he had acted as Governor of a State, the court possessed no authority to call in question any of his doings. The court sustained him. An exchange insists that the doctrine as understood and practiced by the Radicals means the right of a Kanzas Senator to purchase his election, the right of a New Hampshire Senator to sell his vote for Credit Mobilier shares, the right of any quantity of Republican leaders in Congress to receive bribes and commit perjury without forfeiting their seats. While we are profound believers in the doctrine itself, we feel bound to protest against the use to which it has been perverted by the Radical leaders; we trust they will be as unsuccessful as was their great forerunner in the effort to quote scripture.

BEGS LEAVE TO EXPLAIN.

At the conclusion of the tilt between Schurz and Conkling on Thursday in the Senate Mr. Cameron was extremely anxious to reply to the remarks of Senator Hamilton, of Maryland, made early in the day, relative to the circumstances attending the election of Charles R. Buckalew to the Senate from Pennsylvania in 1863. Hamilton charged upon Cameron that he attempted to buy the Democratic members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, at that time, to make himself Senator, and that he was only prevented from doing so by the Democrats threatening that any man who sold out to Cameron would be shot. As Hamilton stated, the Democratic members of the Legislature voted with pistols at their heads. Cameron proposes to deny Hamilton's charge, and at the same time to make a defense of his friend and pupil, Caldwell.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY AT TITUSVILLE.

The election on Friday last for Mayor, Councilmen, &c., at Titusville, resulted in a sweeping Democratic triumph. The Titusville *Courier* (Dem.) says of the result:

> The election in this city yesterday resulted in the choice of John Fertig to the Mayoralty by a majority of 441, out of a vote of 1747. This overwhelming majority is profoundly gratifying to us, as an evidence of appreciation, on the part of the people of the nominee, whose election it was our good fortune to advocate. We recognize in this popular expression a disposition among a great many Republicans in Titusville to disregard political preferences in our municipal affairs, and, in voting for candidates, to support such candidates for office, as in their judgment, are best qualified for the positions for which they have been respectively nominated.

The *Herald*, Republican, says:

> The result of the election yesterday will surprise no one conversant with the facts and circumstances. The Republican party has been so surfeited with success heretofore, that a little laxity and indifference was to be expected. The total result may be summed up in the gain of one Democratic Councilmen over the number elected last year, making the Board a tie, and in the election of a Democratic Mayor over the present incumbent. This is an off year in politics, and the Democrats are entitled to the fruits of victory. Let us see how these loud and swelling professions of moderation and economy will be kept by the party in power.

We find an interesting item of history in an exchange, which is *apropos* to the recent movement of Mr. Wright of Iowa, to suppress discussion in the Senate. In the House they have what is called the Previous Question, that is, the question to be put previous to the vote upon the main or principal question —the passage of the bill before the House. Upon this previous question being called, the Speaker states it "shall the main question now be put?" and if the required number vote for it, debate is cut off, and the proposition is voted upon and of course carried. In 1841, when the Whigs had just succeeded in electing Harrison, they had a small majority in both Houses; the lower branch passed that grand desire of all good Whigs, the bill to Charter a Bank of the United States, under the whip and spur of the previous question. It came up to the Senate, where Wright, Buchanan, Benton, Woodbury, Calhoun, and other statesmen of that day scarcely less distinguished, were prepared to discuss it at length. The Whigs in Congress and out of it were impatient, and a caucus of the Whig Senators determined to adopt the previous question, as well as limit debate to one hour speeches. Mr. Clay, we believe, introduced it and was about to carry it by a party vote, when the indomitable Benton took the floor and announced, that standing there as a representative of a sovereign State he was determined that its voice should never be silenced by any rule of the Senate, and any attempt to do so would be met by physical resistance, and there would be a scene in that chamber every time the attempt was made to silence the voice of the State of Missouri. His colleague, Dr. Linn, notified the Sergeant at Arms that he would resort to any weapon in defense of the right of his State to be heard on the floor of the Senate. Mr. Clay, who was as courageous as he was imperious, was in favor of testing the resolution of Benton and Linn, but wiser and cooler counsels prevailed; and the Senate still boasts of having no rule interfering with the freedom of debate.

The Appropriations by Congress at its last session amount to $195,510,839—about 54 millions more than last year. There is always a good deal of odds in the amount of money appropriated before and after a Presidential election. The Radicals have a sure thing now for four years, and won't begin to haul in in favor of economy until the session of 1875-76. They will then begin to take in sail preparatory to the election in 1876.

The Democrats of Pottstown, Pa., on Friday elected L. B. Byar, Burgess, by 103 majority—a gain over last spring election of 238.

THE ELECTION.

[From Daily Post, March 22.]

The battle for and against license which has been urged so fiercely in Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities during the past few weeks ended yesterday, in a victory for the liquor interests, that settles the question for the next three years, unless interfered with by Legislative enactment, or by the Constitutional Convention.

This result of course will be most acceptable to those engaged in the business, while those who opposed license have no cause to complain—they having enjoyed the right to vote on the question, the same as the people in other parts of the State, and now having met with a repulse will submit tot he will of the majority the same as their opponents were expected to do, had they been unsuccessful.

The vote polled was a small one in comparison to the vote polled in October last. Take the city of Pittsburgh for instance, the thirty-six wards polled 20,075 votes for Governor. Yesterday there was some 18,000, which shows that in the neighborhood of 2,000 remained away from the polls. If we were to inquire the reason, no doubt we would find that many who think they are in favor of temperance did not wish to place themselves on record, and consequently so far as they are concerned allowed the election to go by default. Others thought the law too oppressive and thus excused themselves from making an appearance at the ballot-box. There is no doubt but that the liquor advocates polled their full vote. They had heavy interests at stake which incited them to activity and consequently they went to work early and with a will, got their slips "for license" in ahead of the temperance men and had the results bulletined in various places. This proceeding rather demoralized their opponents, and even before noon many exclaimed: "Well, there is no use in my voting—the liquor men have got it all their own way." Thus many declined to vote, which rendered the triumph "for license" comparatively an easy one.

Some people express surprise because so many Democrats voted against license, and why several Democratic counties have voted so strongly that way. We can state that while sumptuary laws don't belong to the Democratic creed—in fact as a party it has always opposed that kind of legislation—many of the members thereof were disposed to give the supporters of Radicalism, which comprise a large majority of the dealers in liquors, an opportunity of judging of the workings of Radical legislation. This induced no small number to vote as they did on yesterday.

It is creditable to both sides to say that good order prevailed at the various polling places throughout the day, and a more quiet election has not been held here for years. And now, if the victors carry out the promises they have made in regard to enforcing the laws, the contest of yesterday must be looked upon as not entirely barren of good results. So mote it be.

PLEDGES TO BE REDEEMED.

The leading liquor men over their signatures made the following promise to the public, which we call upon them now to redeem:

> We will unite with you in enforcing the license law on the statute book, which you have suffered to remain upon it a mere dead letter. Were they to-day enforced; no minor, no inebriate could obtain a drink; every evil consequence flowing from the sale, knowingly, to an inebriate, would be visited upon the unprincipled seller, and the Sabbath day would be respected. We will labor with you, so that none but responsible and reliable men can secure the right and privilege of selling, and thus wisely regulate and judiciously control this evil until as men grow better and better, and as Christian civilization progresses the vicious appetites and passions of men may be subjected to the control by each man of his own enlightened reason and purified conscience.

It seems that others besides Italians have been duped by the swindling Brazil emigration scheme. Thirty-five Englishmen landed at New York on Thursday from the steamer Merrimack from Rio Janerio, to which country they were induced to emigrate by representations made in a circular at Liverpool last summer. They were promised a free passage, $10 a head and 75 acres of land. Two hundred and fifty altogether sailed for Brazil, and on their arrival at Rio were sent to a place called Canena. They were left without shelter or work, and were obliged to appeal for charity, receiving aid from the English Consul and others. Their sufferings have been great, and many have died.

According to Theodore Tilton's *Golden Age*, the President is not in favor of woman suffrage. It says:

> The *Golden Age* has received on good authority an anecdote giving a peep into the mind of President Grant on the woman question. Mr. Sargent and Mr. Howe, of Boston, and Mr. Willard, a member of Congress, called on the President shortly before his inauguration, and asked him to insert into his inaugural speech a few kindly words in behalf of woman's suffrage. He answered that he was *opposed* to it. They reminded him that the Republican platform adopted at Philadelphia, and on which he was nominated, said in its fourteenth resolve something which the President's female supporters had supposed to mean woman's enfranchisement. He gave a knowing wink, as much as to say, "Well, that was for buncombe," and dismissed the subject with a laugh, saying he would see about it. We mention the occurrence in order to notify those lazy advocates of woman suffrage who expect the Republican party to achieve this reform for them, that they have nothing to expect from the President or from the party, and that the best thing they can do in the emergency is to fall back upon themselves, and go to work as of yore.

According to the Concord *Patriot's* returns of the New Hampshire election, Governor Straw's majority is but a little over two hundred, while the First and Second Districts elect Republican Congressmen by small pluralities. If not all that could be desired has been gained, the Democrats in New Hampshire are greatly encouraged at the result, as are also the wishers for government reform all over the country. The significance of this reduction can be better judged when it is remembered that only four months ago the State gave a majority of over five thousand for the Republican candidates. This margin could hardly be expected to be annihilated in the brief period that has since elapsed, but its narrow escape shows how strong is the set of the reaction. Some of the recent tendencies of the Administration policy were hardly understood in all their bearings when the election took place. Every day the public are realizing with more clearness of comprehension the hideous proportions of Credit Mobilier, salary grabs, briberies and usurpations, and by so much every day weakens the tenure that the dominant party has upon the mass of its adherents. New Hampshire has demanded a halt in the current corrupt use of power, and the warning will be repeated until political revolution is effected.

Gov. John McEnery of Louisiana has issued an address to the people of that State and the entire Union, in which he reviews the causes which have led to the present deplorable situation of affairs, and says: "In the extremity of our distress, business being paralyzed, commerce frightened away, trade stopped, credit destroyed, confidence lost, and withal taxes increased, we appeal to our brethren of sister States to consider our situation. We feel that what is our sad lot to-day may be theirs some other day through the same means, and that therefore they should, and doubtless will, feel interested in seeing that their Senators and Representatives in Congress, take steps to right those wrongs. Our only hope is the interposition of the States of the Union through Congress. Because if we seek to right ourselves, our enemies will revive against us the unhappy cries of the late civil war, and falsely represent us as seeking to reopen its dead issues. I cannot describe to you the gloom and despair of our people. We feel that unless their cause is made a common one by the people of the other States, elections so far as we are concerned, are a mockery, and free government ended.

Senator Bayard, of Delaware, in a very vigorous speech on the Louisiana question, which has been published in pamphlet, made this apt retort on the majority in the Senate:

> Your political party has had in these ten years unlimited control of every branch of the Federal Government. Congress has made and unmade the State Governments in the South at will, and there is no element of misgovernment for which your party majority are not responsible. The mingled web of ignorance and fraud, of corruption and venality, of rapacity and crime, in whose meshes those unhappy communities are vainly struggling, was woven by your hands alone. And when you cannot untie it, you call in the sword to cut it.
>
> Such has been since the war closed the history of your rule; such it will continue to be until the whole basis of your rule is changed, and you cease to sustain ignorance and vice in their contest with the virtue and intelligence of those communities.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "The verdict in the case of David Scull against the Kensington Bank for $37,000, is an important matter for the consideration of banks here and elsewhere throughout the State, that are in the habit of receiving valuables of their friends and customers for safe-keeping. Mr. Scull had in the bank at the time when it was robbed, a tin box containing a considerable sum in bonds, and the contents of this box were among the plunder carried off by the thieves. If the judgment in this case holds good in others, the banks which provide storage for such valuables are responsible for their loss."

Saturday's Louisville *Courier-Journa* says: The Kentucky Senate yesterday voted for abolishing from the statutes the disgraceful law permitting the flogging of petty criminals in the public shambles. Our Frankfort correspondent speaks favorably of the prospect of a like action on the part of the House, and at last this barbarism may be expunged from our criminal code. The sentiment of the State, we believe to be almost unanimous for this result, and certainly the sentiment of the agecries out against the wretched practice. We trust that we shall have to record the good sense of the House in concurring in the wisdom of the Senate.

Secretary Richardson having inflated the currency, Friday, to the extent of $1,100,000 or so, the *World* (financial article) is anxious to know how long that kind of thing is going to continue, without the people knowing anything about it in advance. It says:

> The Department certainly knew yesterday that it was going to issue $1,100,000 extra to-day. The information would have been of service to the whole financial community if communicated last evening. Where it was so easy, as in this case it must have been, to announce beforehand what it was going to do, the Treasury is not inexcusable for not making its intention known. In no other way can it either make sure that no one gets undue private news, or shield itself from a natural suspicion of having favorites.

The *Statesman*, at Lexington, one of the five Administration papers in Kentucky has gone dead.

Father Burke, when he landed from the steamer City of Paris at Queenstown, on the 7th instant, was welcomed with uproarious manifestations of genuine Irish enthusiasm. The town commissioners, leading inhabitants, and a large number of Catholic clergymen were present, and the crowd wanted to take the horses from his carriage and draw it themselves, a compliment which he declined. An address was presented to the eloquent Dominican, in which his services in vindication of the Irish character in his controversy with Mr. Froude were acknowledged in most grateful words.

A Washington correspondent thus refers to the suits against the Credit Mobilier stockholders:

> The counsel for the Government have very nearly completed the necessary legal documents for commencing suits against the stockholders of the Credit Mobilier to compel them to disgorge their extravagant dividends wrung out of the Government subsidy to the Pacific Railroad Company. Suits will be instituted in United States courts for the several districts in which the stockholders reside, and similar suits to test the liability of the interest clause of the Pacific Railroad act will also be instituted, and all moneys due for transportation from the Government will be in the meantime withheld.

Colfax is the first presiding officer of the Senate who has retired without a vote of thanks from that body.

Gold by the Hundred.

Hauser, First National Banker, of Helena, Montana, descends on us like Jupiter in a shower of gold. Four hundred pounds is the avoirdupois of the auriferous rainfall with which this Rocky Mountain god proposes to woo and win. Hauser takes our breath away and gives us palpitation of the heart. He stands on the slope of Last Chance Gulch and calls to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company:

"Go to the Vienna Exposition with 400 pounds of native gold taken out of your grant in Montana. You don't know what you have got here. From the point where your road enters the gold-fields of our Territory on the east to the point where it leaves it on the west is over 350 miles. For this entire distance your line either passes through 'diggings' or within twenty miles of them; alternately cutting across, or running within twenty miles of 65 different streams or gulches, which in the last twelve months have yielded to our wasteful scratching over eight millions of dollars. I will get 400 pounds of scale and nugget gold out of this ground, will arrange and classify it, and outfit you with maps, and the Territorial and County evidences of the genuineness of the product according to its localities. Then do you and I, you representing your Land Grant, and I working for the good of Montana generally, show this gold in Vienna to the world, and stun the world."

We hope that Gen. Cass of the Northern Pacific will arrange with Jupiter Hauser to rain down jointly on the assembled world in this proposed shower of the most precious of Montana's metals. It will stun.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Disgraceful Scenes in the House.

The Philadelphia *Age* contains the following:

A letter from Harrisburg to the *Inquirer* of this city, dated the 19, says: "The House remained in session last night until half-past twelve. The session was one of the most disorderly and disgraceful that has ever been witnessed, and repeated efforts to end the farce by carrying an adjournment were voted down or decided against by the Speaker *pro tem.*, Mr. Josephs. Many bills were passed by their titles, and those that were read by the weary clerks were not heard amid the confusion that reigned." Such scenes are far too frequent in the lower branch of the Legislature of this State, and they affix a stigma upon the character of the Commonwealth both at home and abroad. The "Ring" care nothing for general legislation. If they cannot make money by the passage of a bill, its provisions are of no account to them. In this manner all bills save a few are voted upon by this class of men without understanding one of their provisions. The mere title of an act is read. Some two or three men vote in the affirmative and it passes that branch of the Legislature. There is no examination of acts or their effects upon the rights of individuals or the prosperity of the State. All is confusion and recklessness, and the "Ring" programme is carried out. This is the manner in which laws for this city and State are passed in the House of Representatives by the "Ring." Is it any marvel that the people complain?

An Enormous Claim.

A Harrisburg correspondent says: An attempt is to be made to make the State liable for $2,652,000, being the amount of claims which people in the border counties hold against the National Government for war damages.

The bill proposes to require the State to issue new certificates for the amount, and to oblige it to pay six per cent. interest upon them for twenty years, thus making an additional aggregate of interest alone of over $4,000,000.

The bill, although introduced some time since, had not attracted much attention until this afternoon, when an effort was made in the House to concur in the Senate resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 10th of April. A portion of the House refused to concur and postponed the resolution, whereupon Speaker Elliott, in a few remarks, intimated that the object in prolonging the session was to press this enormous claim upon the Treasury, and expressed himself against any such project.

The border raid claims, which were presented in 1871, were simply audited by the State authorities, under the distinct pledge that the claimants would not endeavor to hold Pennsylvania responsible for their collection, but would look to the General Government. The first movement was originated and carried out under very peculiar circumstances, and this second attempt is regarded as a violation of faith.

The Commercial on Local Option.

[Commercial Feb. 24.]	[Commercial, March 21.]
We hold it therefore to be the duty of our members in the Legislature to agree upon a bill for that purpose, at the earliest possible day and secure its passage. * * * The supplement should be passed, giving the same right to vote here for or against license as in other parts of the State.	*Is it then just or right at once and without warning to enact a law* which will deprive this worthy and valuable portion of the community of an article which seems to them indispensible to their health and to the enjoyments of their traditional social life?

EPIGRAMS BY GERALD MASSEY.

GROWING OLD.

The stream of Life that brimmed its banks of old,
We drain to gather Wisdom's grains of gold;
And as often as we count the riche's o'er,
Half wish our wealth were drown'd in it once more!

IMPERFECTION.

Ah, never is the Almighty Artist's plan
Crown'd and completed in the life of man
At best a broken fragment we up-rear
Over the tomb, that like a visible prayer
Pleads on and ever with the Infinite
For angel hands to reach and finish it,
And for the eternal temple make it fit.

POET AND CRITIC.

About my feet, with all your thorns, you cling,
Poor Briar! Is it that when I lift the wing
Toward Heaven, it may uplift the creeping thing
Near the warm heart of God's own brooding blue?
But Heaven is only to be grown into
By upward living!

True, the very dust
May climb the sunbeam—ride the wind; yet must
Fall back to earth again, and dust to dust,
And where you are rooted you must rot! Adieu.
I prick you out, I shake you off; I scorn
To carry you with me, even a single thorn!
But tho' you clutcht and could not hold me fast,
Poor Briar! there's my Grave to embrace at last!

NIGHTINGALE AND CUCKOO.

The Nightingale and Cuckoo sang their best;
A Jackass was the judge—Long-ears addressed
Himself to listen—said that Philomel,
Though somewhat wildly, warbled pretty well,
But, for a good plain song, in a single word—
Like what himself might sing—why, he preferred
The Cuckoo!—such a common-sense-like bird.

FASHION'S FOLLIES.

The Moralities of Dress.

In proceeding to lay down a few simple laws about the right and wrong—call it morality if you will—of dress, I notice, firstly, the morality of what we wear, which includes the questions of decency in dress; secondly, the morality of how we wear it, which is quite another thing, a matter simply affecting our own selves and not the garment; and then there is, thirdly, the independent morality of the fashion of the garment in itself.

Firstly. The morality of what we wear. Decency in dress is a difficult question, and one too lengthy and involved to discuss fully here. We need only give a few examples which may suggest more to thinking minds. The human body uncovered is not necessarily a shocking thing. There is nothing wrong or improper in that which is made in God's own image, which is justly held to be the highest type of beauty in creation. And at a time when beauty for its own sake was intensely appreciated, when it was cultivated with something of a religious enthusiasm, when the mother longed for her child to be beautiful because beauty was felt to be divine; at such a time, in the fair warm climate of Greece and Italy, it was hardly thought needful to veil the body. The Greeks were proud of their beautiful bodies, as we are of a beautiful face, and a bare leg was no more to them than a bare arm is to us; and the sexes mingled in free and honest companionship, clad only in a thin stole, children being devoid even of that.

But what was harmless in the early Greeks would be impossible in nations who have lost to a great extent the simple instinct of natural beauty, whilst they have grown abnormally self-conscious and reflective. There are tribes in the East still of no mean virtue (acting up to their lights) who consider the exposure of the face, or their identity, indelicate; but the rest of the body, where everybody is more or less alike, may "go bare, go bare." The Turkish woman in her loose trouser, perhaps the most modest and sensible of all the feminine costumes, is often held up as a type of indelicate dress; but in many respects our own fashions are open to juster criticism, which seem to admit an impropriety by displaying a part only, just enough to hint at the rest, as though conscious of something wrong. This is far worse than the entire expression of the form, where use and artistic appreciation, or simplicity of mind, have divested it of all exclusively evil associations.

Secondly. The morality of how we wear a thing depends on the wearer's mind. Some women, though covered up to the eyes, always contrive to look indelicate; some others, *decolletee*, as the dressmaker and a corrupt custom have them, are in their natural innocence without reproach. We may see this in statues and pictures. It is the mind that makes or mars. Many nude figures in sculpture and painting fail to offend, because the face which expresses the mind is free from shame or blame, and the whole attitude is sweet and unconscious.

Thirdly. But of the first and second moralities it is not so much our wish to speak here; they must be left to the healthy instincts of pure women, and each will surely enough, by her mode of dress, betray her mind's bent, we can thereby, as it were, compute her orbit. But as to our third point, the morality of the garment itself now engages our attention. This may be seen when it is hung on a peg with no human form inside it. For moral qualities may be applied to the fashioning and the adorning of a robe from a purely artistic point of view, as they may be applied to a building. The noble principles of art, which are all founded upon healthy nature, and are all moral—that is, they tend to exercise a rigid influence on the mind; they satisfy, soften, and do not enervate or harass it—all these may be as apparent in a gown as in a cathedral—[St. Paul's Magazine.

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THE CHINESE EMPEROR.

The Programme for His Assumption of the Reigns of Power.

The 23d of February was the day selected as propitious, by the Astronomical Board in China, for the young Emperor of that country to assume the chief command of the government. A correspondent at Pekin, in referring to this, gives an account of the ceremonies that were to be observed on the occasion. He says:

"The first part of the ceremonies is the presentation of a petition to the Emperor, asking him to ascend the throne. This is, no doubt, a mere formality. A proclamation, announcing the event to the whole Empire, figures largely in the ceremonies. The Phœnix is about as important a heraldic figure in China as the dragon. It is one of the Imperial insignia, and on this occasion one of gold appears with the proclamation hanging to its beak. The Emperor first worships at the tablets of his ancestors, then the officer of the Astronomical Board announces that the auspicious moment has arrived. The Emperor then ascends a golden chariot, elephants and guards in attendance—the members of the Board of Rites are there to guide every movement. When the procession reaches the Great Hall the President of the Board of Rites kneels and prays the Emperor to ascend the throne. This he does sitting with his face towards the South. Gongs and music now sound through the hall, and the whole court fall on their knees and perform the Kowtow—that is, they strike their foreheads nine times on the ground. He is now Emperor, or "Vicegerent of all under heaven," and worshipped as such. It has then to be declared to the Universe; and the proclamation is taken from the beak of the Phœnix. The Imperial Seal had been placed on a table; it is applied to the proclamation, and the President of the Board of Rites comes forward, and, kneeling, receives it in a golden vase. The Emperor has now finished his part of the ceremony, and he retires on his goldon chariot to his private apartments in the palace. The proclamation is next taken to his private apartments in the palace. The proclamation is next taken to a raised platform, from which it is read, every one kneeling at the time. It is then returned to the golden Phœnix, from whose bill it is again suspended. It is afterwards taken, with many ceremonies, to be copied and sent to all parts of the empire.

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Curious Incidents of the Smyrna Disaster.

The terrible catastrophe which occurred lately at Smyrna, when a cafe and concert hall built on piles running out into the sea gave way suddenly during an acrobatic performance and one hundred persons lost their lives, seems to have been one of that numerous class of accidents which never ought to occur. Everybody in Smyrna, says the Pall Mall Gazette, knew that the cafe was unsafe, and might topple over into the sea at any moment; yet no steps were taken to prevent two hundred and fifty people assembling in the doomed building, which, with hardly any warning, on the night of the 9th of January, leaned forward and disappeared into the sea.

"A correspondent of the Levant Herald, writing from Smyrna, gives the following account of the tragedy: "On Saturday night at ten o'clock we heard what sounded like the report of a cannon; it was the kivota giving way. The people living near the scene of the catastrophe say that the sounds were most appalling. First one loud crash like the firing of cannon, one long wail, then a deep silence, soon broken, however, by the screams of those who got their heads above water. Some had clung to the ceiling of the cafe and could not draw themselves up until the hands which held on to their legs gave way.

"It is said that most of the boatmen who volunteered their assistance first rifled the pockets of the sufferers and then drew them into their boats. Sixty-seven corpses have been found, but many more still remain in the deep mud, which the quay stones have forced up in great quantity. The clown of the 'acrobat troupe' was saved and rubbed dry, dressed at Mr. Mirzan's house, and ran back to seek for his wife and daughter, the latter aged twelve years. The former had been got safe into a boat, when, looking round, she screamed out, 'My husband and child cannot have been saved!' and jumped into the sea. She had expired before they brought her up again. Her daughter and the actresses were all to be seen at St. Antoine's Hospital, lying dead in their stage finery. A Greek who escaped says he was awe-struck at the moment they rocked right to left by the scene which was being acted by the acrobats at the time—namely, 'Death' running after some one and causing great laughter among the spectators. At that very instant the cafe gave way."

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A Young Girl's Suicide.

A sad and somewhat mysterious suicide occurred in Newark on Monday night. The victim was Miss Margaret C. Lyon, an estimable young lady of eighteen years. Miss Lyon was a teacher in the Eighth Ward Public School, and boarded with her uncle, Mr. Samuel V. Mandeville, at No. 280 Broad street, her permanent home with her mother in Jersey City. Some time ago Mr. Mandeville announced that he should give up his house in Newark and remove to Binghamton. Yesterday was the time set for the breaking up of the household. Miss Lyon, not wishing to go among strangers to live, was determined to resign, and in consequence gave up her position, intending to return to her mother on the day her uncle's family departed. For several days previous to the time fixed for the removal she appeared to be despondent, but nothing was thought of the matter. On Monday evening Mrs. Mandeville was in Miss Lyon's room, and left her at six o'clock to prepare tea. When the meal was ready a younger sister of Miss Lyon was sent to call her. She soon returned saying that if "aunt wanted Maggie she must call her herself," and remarked that her sister was asleep and she could not awaken her. Mrs. Mandeville then went to Miss Lyon's room, and found her lying on her bed insensible, with the blood oozing from a pistol wound in her head. Physicians were summoned, but they pronounsed the case hopeless, the ball having penetrated the brain. A seven-barrelled revolver, one chamber of which had been discharged, was found under the bed. No cause can be assigned for the act. The physicians think she may possible live several days, but will not recover conciousness.

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Where the Sun Does Not Set.

A scene witnessed in the North of Norway, from a cliff 1,000 feet above the sea, is thus described by a recent correspondent:

The ocean stretched away in silent vastness at our feet; the sound of waves scarcely reached our airy lookout; away in the north to the huge old sun swung low along the horizon, like the slow beat of the pendulum in the tall clock of our grandfather's parlor corner. We all stood silent, looking at our watches. When both hands came together at twelve midnight, the full round orb hung triumphantly above the waves a bridge of gold running due north spanning the water between us and him. There he shone in silent majesty, which knew no setting.

We involuntarily took off our hats, no word was said. Combine, if you can, the most brilliant sunrise and sunset you ever saw, and the beauties will pale before the gorgeous coloring which now lit up ocean, heaven, and mountain. In half an hour the sun had swung up perceptibly on his beat, the colors changing to those of morning, a fresh breeze rippled over the door, one songster after another piped up in the grove behind us—we had slid another day.

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THIS is indeed turning the tables with a vengeance. None but steady and square whisky-drinkers are allowed to live in Pioche, Cal. Habitual water-drinkers are ordered to leave by a Vigilance Committee.

THE Boston Globe has recently been discussing the gas question quite fully, and as a summation of the whole matter, declares that gas of twice the power of that now in use in Boston, and of pure quality, can be furnished at a cost of $1,25 the thousand cubic feet. It claims that this has been demonstrated at the city institutions in South Boston.

REPENTANCE.

He kissed me, and I knew 'twas wrong
For he was neither kith nor kin;
Need one do penance very long
For such a tiny little sin?

He pressed my hand; that wasn't right;
Why will men have such wicked ways?
It wasn't for a minute—quite—
But in it there were days and days.

There's mischief in the moon, I know—
I'm positive I saw her wink
When I requested him to go;
I meant it too—I almost think.

But, after all, I'm not to blame;
He took the kiss. I do think men
Are quite without a sense of shame;
I wonder when he'll come again!

THE FASHIONS.

DRESSMAKING.

The general ideas which have for the last several seasons obtained in the making up of dresses will, in the opinion of Leslie's Lady' Journal, for an indefinite time longer, be preserved. Fashion has gradually arrived at the present styles, nor can they be departed from abruptly, if for no other reason than that of impracticability; though, from season to season, until gradually displaced or worn out, they may be expected to be so much modified as to be, in a measure, novel. Thus far, from the distinctive styles of the fall and winter, we notice a change, while in mantuamaking we see nothing startlingly new.

The polonaise, the tunic, the basque and over-skirt will all be continued. It is also decided that the skirt trimmed up the entire depth of the back, with the trimming on the front to the knees, and above an apron, in some modified form, will obtain; and, also, that the front trimmed *en tablier*, with trimming around the edge of the back of the skirt and paniered drapery above, sashes, or some ornate finish is fashionable.

The latest corsage has the round front, and is worn with a belt, the back having the postilion, sashes, or some finish to give a more bouffante effect to the drapery below the waist-line. The extreme of the mode is without side-bodies; and thus fashioned, the back has so broad and shapeless an appearance that we scarcely think any, except with very slender, round figures, will dare wear the waist so cut.

For a street dress the coat sleeve is still *de rigueur*—generally fitting rather closely, and finished at the wrist with a deep cuff and a bow or buttons, and again, on some sleeves, there is the cap at the top—so long discarded that its return seemed more than doubtful. For a house dress the sleeve is less severe—not quite so closely fitting—the outer seam sometimes being left open from three inches to the elbow, and finished with a more ornamental puff.

For a dinner dress, or for the evening—with a high necked waist or the bosom *en Pompadour* or *en surplice*—the antique or elbow sleeve, finished with flounces, bows, etc., with a lace under-sleeve or the half-flowing sleeve, finished in a similar manner, will be worn. A later sleeve is cut to fit smoothly in the arm-hole, but is puffed over the elbow and gathered into a band, with flounces, a cuff *en revers*, or some other fanciful finish below.

A dress of drab gros-grain silk, made with a demi-train, and intended for carriage wear, had the front *en tablier*, in kilt plaits, from the top to the bottom, as introduced last season. The back of the skirt was trimmed with three clusters of narrow scalloped flounces, the scallops being bound with delicate rose-color, and each cluster of flounces being headed by a band of the rose-color, three inches wide, piped at each edge. Above this was an over-skirt, open in front, turned back at the sides *en revers*, of the rose-color, trimmed at the bottom with a netted-headed fringe of mixed drab and rose-color, and very much puffed over the *tournure*. The waist was high in the neck, round in front, and had a basque back; from the side seams to the centre of the front was a French plaited belt confined at the centre with a bow. The sleeves were of the coat-shape, closely fitting, open about three inches from the wrist on the outer seam, and trimmed with a piped fold of the rose-color and a bow without ends.

A dress of dark pearl gray had the back of the skirt trimmed with kilt-plaitings from the bottom to the top, five rows of the plaits covering the back, each row being headed by two plain bias folds, except the bottom plaits, which were headed by a rich netted-head, twisted silk fringe. The front of the skirt was plain at the bottom; above this was a plain, square apron, open in front from the waist-line down, trimmed at the bottom with kilt-plaiting, headed by the fringe; and up the fronts, extending up the waist and around the shoulders, was a band of embroidered silk of a shade a little paler than the dress. Embroidered bands trimmed also the sides and sleeves, and up the front, holding together the two sides of the apron, and on the sleeves were bows, clasped by buckles.

A dinner dress of Nile green silk, had a belt and wide sashes of pale rose color, trimmed with Nile green guipure lace, while the flounces on the dress were bound with the rose-color. White roses and their foliage confined the sashes and were worn in the hair.

A sage green camel's hair polonaise was trimmed with bias French folds of silk of the same shade, buttons and button holes, a la Louis XIV., and a wide silk sash, handsomely looped in with the puffing of the skirt.

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Rattlesnakes and Their Habits.

Ordinarily, the rattlesnake is extremely sluggish, and unless molested there is little to fear from it during the greater portion of the year. Just before and just after its winter sleep, however, it is more active, and offten assumes the offensive. In order to strike, it must lie in a close coil, with his head and neck erect. In this position it throws itself forward about three fourths its length, supporting its weight entirely upon the remaining fourth. When molested or alarmed, or when about to attack, the rattle is violently shaken; but practically this serves little purpose as a warning, since when excited the creature strikes at the intruder with the quickness of lightning, and almost simultaneously with the sound of the rattle. The statement that the sound of the rattle is peculiar, and once heard will never afterward be mistaken, is emphatically denied, the writer averring that he has known the opinions of those who had frequently heard the sound "divided as to whether a certain ominous clinking arose from the grasshoppers, which were there in great numbers, or a rattlesnake." Contrary to the common belief, the reptile also often leaves its hole and moves about after sundown, not seldom crawling into tents, and even into beds, during the night. The notion that venomous snakes do not bite twice in immediate succession is also pronounced erroneous, the writer mentioning a case where he saw the rattlesnake strike three times with electric quickness, each time leaving the marks of its fangs on the trousers of the person attacked.

But with all its quickness and irritability, the snake frequently refuses to bite, even when crowded to the closest quarters. It is related that often when trod on it fails to retaliate; and one remarkable instance is given where a gentleman on coming out of the river Platte after a bath, and entirely naked, sat down upon a rattlesnake, and, discovering his mistake, suddenly resumed his legs, without suffering any harm beyond a severe fright. The peculiar odor of the rattlesnake is vouched for, and we are told that when one is irritated and made to bite the rake or hoe with which it is intended to kill him, the implement will retain the same unpleasant smell for months. Once known, the odor is always recognizable.

The bite of the rattlesnake, according to this observer's experience is neither so rapidly fatal nor so incurable as most people suppose. Of thirty persons bitten by the rattlesnake, he stated that all recovered but one, and he lived twelve days after the accident. Of the whole thirty this was the only case which received surgical advice; but whether it was the bite or the advice which killed the patient we are not informed.

Whisky the writer regards as a specific for the bite of the rattlesnake, and relates numerous incidents which illustrate the wonderful power of this agent when administered in sufficient quantity. It is well known to physicians that persons suffering from diseases attended with severe pain will tolerate much larger doses of opium or other narcotic than could otherwise be borne. Persons poisoned by the bite of a rattlesnake manifest a similar tolerance for immense doses of whisky, quantities sufficient to make a well person stupidly drunk, or even to destroy life, often producing no visible effect upon the sufferer from snake-bite. Yet, to be of any service to the patient, it is asserted that he must be made thoroughly drunk before it is safe to suspend the administration of the remedy. A quart or more of raw whisky is frequently required to bring about this condition, but, when once it is attained, no further danger need be apprehended.

While the rattlesnake is found spread over a large portion of North America, it is much more abundant in some localities than in others. Texas probably holds an infinitely larger number of these reptiles than any State in the Union. The district lying between the Rio Grande and the Nueces, two streams which flow in the same direction and some sixty or seventy miles apart, is a desert region, literally swarming with poisonous serpents. "In summer," says our writer, "one cannot go fifty yards in this locality without seeing a rattlesnake. In other parts of the State the moccasin is the prevalent snake; while centipedes, scorpions, tarantulas and alligators infest various localities and are each a terrible scourge."

All writers have hitherto concurred in saying that rattlesnakes are never met with at an elevation of more than 6,000 feet above the sea level. The surveying party of Mr. Morley killed numbers of them last year at an elevation of about 8,000 feet; it is added, however, that they were never found so high before. The mountain snake possess more vivid colors than their brethren of the prairies, and of the two are more dreaded on account of their supposed ferocity.—[Scientific Miscellany from April Galaxy.

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A Character.

Old Judge W., of ——, in the Old Dominion, is a character. He was a lawyer, legislator, Judge and leading politician among the old time Whigs of blessed memory; but, alas! like them, his glory departed, and, like many others of his confreres, has gone "where the woodbine twineth." Notwithstanding the loss of property and the too free use of apple-jack, he maintained the dignity of ex-Judge, dressed neatly, carried a gold-headed cane, and when he had taken more than his usual allowance of the favorite beverage, he was very pious at such times, always attending church, and sitting near the stand as erectly as circumstances would admit, and responding fervently. On one occasion a Baptist brother was holding forth with energy and unction on the evil of the times, and in one of his flights he exclaimed, "Show me a drunkard!" The Judge rose to his feet, and, unsteadily balancing himself on his cane, said solemnly, "Here I am, sir; here I am." The elder, though a good deal non-plussed by the unexpected response, managed to go on with his discourse, and, soon warming up to his work, again called out, "Show me a hypocrite! Show me a hypocrite! Show me a hypocrite!" Judge W. again rose, and reaching forward across a seat which intervened, touched Deacon D. on the shoulder with his cane, and said, "Deacon D., why don't you respond, sir? Why don't you respond? I did when they called on me."

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A Highly Cultivated and Very Intelligent Audience.

A correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial, who attended a Lydia Thompson performance, speaks of the intelligent public in the following animated style:

After a time the curtain rises again on this excessively entertaining and refined play. A gawky chap in a blue cotton overall wiggles his little toe. Intelligent audience just doubles over and holds its stomach with laughter. Gawky chap does it again. Intelligent audience laughs harder than ever. Ugly old heathen stumbles against gawky chap in blue overall, and whops over upon the floor, and assures folks that that's the kind of man he is. Intelligent audience, delirious with mirth, doubles over and holds its stomach with laughter again. Another young woman in spangled clothes appears, and gives a kick, and says: "You bet." Highly cultivated audience laughs immoderately and claps very hard. Young woman slaps dirty old loafer in the face and then spats her hands together. Audience claps and fairly splits its sides with mirth. Young women gives a hideous screech. Intelligent audience laughs till tears run down its cheek. It whistles the young woman back. She lays her lily-white hand across her lungs and bows sweetly, and she and the other pretty young ladies in spangled garments chant altogether a fearful and wonderful ditty, of which you cannot understand anything except the chorus, which says something like this:

And sing and dance,
I yip, I yow,
And sing and dance,
I rip, I row.

Intelligent audience goes into convulsions. Then some more despicable crackling, comic singing. The very climax of hysterical mirth is reached for that intellectual audience when half a dozen of the female women, the ugly old heathen and the gawky chap in the blue apron, all stands in a row and singe a wild, thrilling air, which says at the end of every verse: "How's that for high!" And just as they say, how's that for high, they all give a very high kick indeed, as though they were exceedingly anxious to kick somebody up stairs. It doesn't look pretty to see a lady kick. But the intelligent audience is in a frantic frenzy of delight, and hee-haws and howls with rapture. Scene closes in a dissolving view of the gawky, he then winking his left ear, and I can't find words in the dictionary any more to describe the beautiful state of tickle of the audience. I haven't been afforded such exalting and encouraging views of human nature in six weeks. Such refined and classic taste, you know, and such a delicate showing up and shading off of the many emotions which play upon the human soul.

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JUGGERNAUT.

The Great Hindoo Festival.

For weeks before the Car Festival, pilgrims came trooping into Puri by thousands every day. The whole district is in a ferment. By the time the great car has risen to the orthodox height of forty-five feet, the temple cooks make their calculations for feeding ninety thousand mouths. The vast edifice is supported on sixteen wheels of seven feet diameter, and is thirty-five feet square. The brother and sister of Jagannath have separate cars, a few feet smaller. When the sacred images are at length brought forth and placed upon their chariots, thousands fall on their knees, and bow their foreheads in the dust. The vast multitude shouts with one throat, and, surging backward and forward, drags the wheeled edifices down the broad street towards the country-house of Lord Jagannath. Music strikes up before and behind, drums beat, cymbals clash, the priests harangue from the cars, or shout a sort of medley, enlivened with broad allusions and course gestures, which are received with roars of laughter by the crowd. And so the dense mass struggles forward by convulsive jerks, tugging, sweating, shouting, jumping, singing, praying, and swearing. The distance from the temple to the country-house is less than a mile, but the wheels sink deep into the sand, and the journey takes several days. After hours of severe toil and wild excitement in the July tropical sun, a reaction necessarily follows. The zeal of the pilgrims flags before the garden-house is reached; and the cars deserted by the devotees, are dragged along by the professional pullers with deep drawn grunts and groans. These men 4200 in number, are peasants from the neighboring fiscal divisions, who generally manage to live at free quarters in Puri during the festival. Once arrived at the country-house, the enthusiasm subsides. The pilgrims drop exhausted upon the burning sand of the sacred street, or block up the lanes with their prostrate bodies. When they have slept off their excitement they rise refreshed, and ready for another of the strong religious stimulants of the season. Lord Jagannath is left to get back to his temple as best he can; and, but for the professional car-pullers, would infallibly stick at his country-house. In a closely-packed throng of a hundred men and women, many of them unaccustomed to exposure or hard labor, and all of them tugging and straining to the uttermost, under a blazing tropical sun, deaths must occasionally occur. There have doubtless have instances of pilgrims throwing themselves under the wheels in a frenzy of religious excitement. But such instances were always rare and are now unknown. At one time several unhappy people were killed or injured every year, but they were almost invariably cases of accidental trampling. The few cases of suicide that did occur were for the most part cases of diseased, miserable objects, who took this means to put themselves out of pain. The official returns now place this beyond doubt. Indeed nothing could be more opposed to the spirit of Vishnu-worship than self immolation. Accidental death within the temple renders the whole place unclean. The ritual suddenly stops, and the polluted offerings are hurried away from the sight of the offended god. Chaitanga, the apostle of Jagannath, preached that the destruction of the least of God's creatures was a sin against the Creator. Self-immolation he would have regarded with horror. The copious religious literature of his sect frequently described the Car Festival, but makes no mention of self-sacrifice, nor does it contain any passage that could be twisted into a sanction for it.

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Validity of Mock Marriages.

In one of the Chicago courts a curious case was recently decided in such a manner as to convey the impression that mock marriages are likely hereafter to prove an expensive species of amusement in Illinois. A Mrs. Schmidt brought suit against Jacob Schmidt, her alleged husband, charging that she was under the necessity of living separately from him without her fault, and claiming separate maintenance. For the defense it was urged that the parties had never been married. The plaintiff proved that Jacob had made inquiry of certain of her friends if they knew of a good girl whom he could get for a wife, and that she was introduced to him by these friends as just the girl he was looking for; also that the two had lived together as man and wife. She produced a letter from Schmidt's mother, in which the plaintiff was acknowledged as the wife of the defendant, and she testified that Schmidt had brought a stranger to the house who asked her if she liked the defendant, to which she answered that she did, Schmidt telling her after the stranger left that according to the customs of this country that question and answer constituted a legal marriage. The court decided that as the man had induced the woman to believe that she was married to him the marriage would be considered valid, and ordered an allowance paid to her for her separate maintenance of thirty-five dollars a month, unless Schmidt would acknowledge her as his wife and consent to let her live with him as such.

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Effects of Vegetable Perfumes on Health.

An Italian professor has made some very agreeable medical researches, resulting in the discovery that vegetable perfumes exercise a positively healthful influence on the atmosphere, converting its oxygen into ozone, and thus increasing its oxydizing influence. The essences found to develop the largest quantity of ozone are those of cherry, laurel, cloves, lavender, mint, juniper, lemons, fennel, and bergamot; those that give it in smaller quantity are anise, nutmeg, and thyme. The flowers of the narcissus, hyacinth, mignonette, heliotrope, and lily of the valley, develop ozone in closed vessels. Flowers destitute of perfume do not develop it, and those which have but slight perfume develop it only in small quantities. Reasoning from these facts the professor recommends the cultivation of flowers in marshy districts, and in all places infested with animal emanations, on account of the powerful oxydizing influence of ozone. The inhabitants of such regions should, he says, surround their houses with beds of the most odorous flowers.

HOME.

When daily tasks are done, and tired hands
Lie still and folded on the resting knee,
When loving thoughts have leave to loose their bands,
And wander over past and future free;
When visions bright of love and hope fulfilled,
Bring weary eyes a spark of olden fire;
One castle fairer than the rest we build,
One blessing more than others we desire;
A home, our home, wherein all waiting past,
We two may stand together, and alone;
Our patient task work finished, and at last
Love's perfect blessedness and peace our own.
Some little nest of safety and delight,
Guarded by God's angels day and night.

We cannot guess if this dear home shall lie
In some green spot embowered with arching trees,
Where bird notes joined with brook notes gliding by,
Shall make us music as we sit at ease.
Or if amid the city's busy din
Is built the rest for which we look and long,
No sound without shall mar the peace within,
The calm of love that time has proved so strong.
Or if—ah, solemn thought!—this home of ours
Doth lie beyond the world's confusing noise;
And if the nest be built in Eden's bowers,
What do we still, but silently rejoice?
We have a home, but of its happy state
We know not yet. We are content to wait.

Wanted the Knot Untied.

A strange wedding is recorded as having taken place in Pottersville, N. J., recently, the bride being a miss of only fifteen summers, while the bridegroom is an old man sixty-five years old. The girl's name was Catharine Hegeman, and is the daughter of a respectable farmer, who is reputed to be well off. Asbury Farley, the hero of the tale, is described as a strong, powerfully built man, who was sent by his friends to the State Lunatic Asylum some years ago, but who was subsequently released, being considered harmless. Recently he took it into his head that he needed a wife, and he set about suppying the want. He offered himself to several young ladies in Pottersville, but was rejected by all of them, although he possessed considerable property and $11,000 in money. At length he became acquainted with the Hegemans, and arrangements were made that Farley should marry Catharine, on condition of his settling $10,000 and giving her a pony phaeton. A pastor was engaged to perform the ceremony and the marriage was consummated. No sooner had the ceremony been performed than Catharine became frightened. She turned to the minister and demanded that he should untie the marriage knot. He told her that the step she had taken was irrevocable. Farley tried to console his wife, but she put him from her, and refused to look at him. She declared she would never live with him, and the result was, Farley went back to his farm and Catharine remained with her father. The affair is yet a mystery to the friends of the young girl's family, but it is believed that the parents of the girl deliberately sold their child for money.

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VARIETIES

MRS. GEORGE H. PENDLETON'S receptions in Paris are largely attended.

A YOUNG ladies' society in Ithaca, N. Y., is known as the "Cackling Hens."

THE hall of the House of Represenatatives, at Washington, is to be newly decorated.

CRANBERRY culture is becoming an important branch of farming industry in Wisconsin.

A NEW steamship named the Capron has just been completed at Brooklyn for the Japanese Government.

ROTTEN figs, mixed with a modicum of raspberry, and other ingredients, such as glue, &c., are sold in London as "Family Jam."

A LEADING lecturer classifies his audience as follows: The "still-attentives," the "quick-responsives," the "hard-to-lifts," the "won't-applauds," and the "get-up-and-go-outs."

A TEACHER at a public school recently asked a boy which is the highest dignitary of the church. After looking up and down, north, east, south, and west, the boy innocently replied, "The weather-cock."

WHEN a Chinese gentleman wants to get married, he sends to the paternal head of some family having daughters, for specimens of the size of their feet, with prices attached, and makes his choice accordingly.

WHILE the auctioneer at an auction sale near Sheffield, Eng., was in the act of saying, "Going, gone," the floor gave way, and about thirty people were precipitated below into the kitchen. Nine of the thirty were injured, and removed to their homes in carts.

A BRIGHT little boy hearing his father say that a man ought to "stick to his business," emptied a bottle of mucilage in the old gentleman's office chair. The old man says he has not been stuck so badly since 1857, and rewarded his offspring by taking him on a whaling trip to the back cellar.

A WESTERN musical critic thus speaks of a prima donna: "She had, and we supdose still retains a magnificent voice for a fog whistle. Its compass was perfectly surprising. She would shake the chandelier with a wild whoop that made every man instinctively feel for his scalp, and followed it up with a roar that would shame a bassoon."

ONE of the most remarkable collections of paintings ever brought under the hammer is that formed by the late M. Heindrich, chief executioner of France, and commonly known as "Monsieur de Paris." The collection is composed of paintings and engravings relating entirely to various modes of capital punishment—by gibbets, crosses, guillotines, etc.

TWO children were recently found lying in a corner or the dressing-room in a Milan theatre, to all appearances dead. A physician was called, and after prolonged efforts succeeded in restoring suspended animation. The cause was ascertained to be gluttony, they having found the hidden basket of a sweets seller and helped themselves to sweets and liquors until insensibility was the result.

A COUNTRY minister of "limited capacity" recently married for a second wife a widow of some property. Being an ardent servant of Mammon, a former neighbor asked him if he did not do well by the second marriage. "Oh yes, indeed," he said, with animation; and then, as an expression of reverent awe stole into his face he added, "and what is very remarkable, the clothes of my wife's first husband just fit me."

A VERY plucky school-mistress keeps in Corinth, N. Y. She recently had occasion to reprimand a pupil, when a brother of the scholar rushed at her and took her by the throat. Forthwith she knocked him down. Getting up, he tried the experiment over again, with a like result. She then informed this champion that if he tried it a third time she would kill him, and he, not in the least doubting that she would keep her word, concluded to evacuate the seminary.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR..........................WM. SCHOYER
JOS. S. LAKE..........................E. A. MYERS.
JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley
Pittsburgh, Saturday, Mar. 29, 1873.

HAS some one suppressed GRANT'S letter to CALDWELL? It should have been published ere this.

IT is announced that Senator MORTON of Indiana is on the track for the next Presidency, and that the annexation of Canada is his watchword.

THE Secretary of the Navy will soon advertise for bids for building the three iron sloops-of war. Five of the eight sloops will be built of wood at the government yards, and the three of iron, under contract.

REPORTS come from Washington to the effect that leading Democratic politicians of Indiana have concluded to abandon the ancient organization and to form a new liberal party. No doubt the rank and file will have something to say, which will be expressed through the coming conventions of the party.

SENATOR WEISMAN of New York has introduced a bill in the Senate of that State, which provides that ale and lager beer be sold by the pound. He prescribes eight pounds to the gallon and wants a fine of $50 and thirty days imprisonment inflicted on those who sell a lighter weight. The proposition does not meet with much favor.

WHILE so much Radical independence is expended on Congress for doubling the salary of its members, it would not be out of order to say a word or two concerning GRANT, whose signature made the bill a law, and put an extra hundred thousand dollars into his own mortal breeches pocket. Our Radical brethren of the press should be very sparing o their righteous criticism of the small fry of their party, for they are at the same time treading upon the toes of their great Shinnewana—the President.

The *Chronicle* will have to be attended to; it urges that two thousand out of the twenty-five hundred houses where malt and spiritous liquors are sold, be abolished, and only five hundred be licensed. This is a clear case of disloyalty in a journal which for the past two weeks has been urging the necessity, legality, morality, and propriety of giving every man a chance to deal in the ardent, who could pay his license. Such talk before the election might have had a sad effect upon its advertising columns.

WE don't propose to continue or reopen the temperance question; it has been decided for the present, and we are willing, so far as it exists as a law and a question of morals, to let it rest; but we must say the vote against prohibition in this, the banner county, has a deeper significance than appears on the surface. It was a contest for the existence of the Republican party, and it was found, the moment THE POST took its stand, that a new deal was necessary to save the organization. The ring took the alarm, and with its machinery soon convinced the faithful that unless they voted for license the liquor interest was strong enough to defeat the Regular Radical ticket. A prominent member of the liquor organization informs us, they were indebted for their victory to this feature of the question. The Democratic party is now relieved of the odium of being called the whisky party and we remand it to where it belongs.

SEVERAL months since the New York papers were jubilant over the great triumphs which had been won by the honest stockholders of the Erie road, over JAY GOULD and the evil-minded men who with him were directors of that great work. The whole affairs of the Erie road have been the subject of investigation by a legislative committee at Albany, and the result is some rather startling developements. Nine of the JAY GOULD board of directors resigned, it will be recollected, and GOULD himself, after going through the form of being outwitted by his opponents, also retired. It now appears as if GOULD was only playing a part. M'HENRY, in behalf of the foreign stockholders, is said to have distributed no less than $450,000 to bring about the retirement of GOULD and his board. Mr. LANE got $67,500 of this fund; Mr. ARCHER $40,000; Mr. SIMMONS $50,000; Mr. WHITE $25,000; HILTON, a clerk, $25,000; and OTIS, the Secretary $25,000; all of which was paid out by Mr. BARLOW, a New York lawyer. D. E. SICKLES, our present Minister to Spain, appears to have received $17,000 for his services. Besides these payments, $30,000 was equally divided between six State Senators at Albany. The witness, one O'DOUGHERTY, and a man named GARDINER, each were paid $25,000 for services in the overthrow of GOULD. Really it would seem that a seat among the Erie directors must be a pretty good thing, when a cash sale of the fragment of a term commands so high a price. But how about the stockholders? When the directors grab so greedily how is it possible there can be any cash dividends?

OBITUARY.

Another old Pittsburgher has gone. Mr. JOHN B. SEMPLE, of SEMPLE & JONES, bankers, died yesterday morning, after several years of suffering under a disease for which there was no cure.

Mr. S. was a native of this city, and many years ago was the senior member of the house of SEMPLE & BARKER, on Wood street. He afterwards removed to Louisville where he remained for several years, successfully pursuing his business as a merchant. From Louisville, upon retiring from active business pursuits, he removed to Philadelphia; but he remained there for only a short period, for like a true Pittsburgher he made his final settlement in the city of his nativity, among his old friends and amid the scenes of his childhood and early manhood.

Recently, impelled by his failing health, which he hoped to restore in some meassure by foreign travel, he sold his handsome residence in Oakland; but the march of his disease was too rapid, and the plan of travel was abandoned. He remained to die among his friends.

Mr. SEMPLE was an upright business man and a consistent professor of the Christian religion. His decease will be the occasion of sincere grief to a very large circle of friends and acquaintances.

THE Cincinnati papers are fighting over BURNSIDE'S famous *Order No. 38*. Probably it is wise now, after ten years have elapsed and the passions of the day have become measurably assuaged, to rehearse all the violent doings of those days, when it was not only necessary for a citizen to sustain the government, but to sustain it in the particular way which seemed good in the eyes of the majority, or be called a traitor. Wise men who are capable of reason, now look back with amazement at the outrages which were then perpetrated upon all who dared, no odds how carefully, to criticise any act of the government. The military even in the quiet and loyal North was superior to the civil power, and the writ of *Habeas Corpus* was denied by trembling judges who feared the mob. Elections were carried by fraud or force. Although soldiers were allowed to vote, as a general rule they were only allowed to do so if they voted the Republican ticket; and Democratic soldiers were refused furloughs to visit their homes, save under a personal pledge to vote with the Republicans. Those were days of darkness, when the civil rights of the people were trampled under foot of unreasoning mobs and puffed-up Major-Generals. We trust, as must every good citizen, that they have passed away forever. Making them the subject of discussion now, might be made profitable, in showing to the people the dangers to personal liberty arising from military rule.

THE resignation of CALDWELL, and the acquittal of the Arkansas bummer—which appears to be a foregone conclusion—will give the Constript Fathers of the American people an opportunity of taking up the case of another Pennsylvanian, JOHN J. PATTERSON, a fugelman and creature of SIMON CAMERON, the representative of the morality and integrity of Pennsylvania. PATTERSON, we are all aware, hails from South Carolina—the successor of PINKNEY, SUMPTER, HAYNE, CALHOUN, GAILLARD, and M'DUFFIE. What a commentary upon Radicalism is afforded simply by the mention of those pure and venerable names, the Senators of the days of the glory of the country, in connection with JOHN J. PATTERSON, a Senator by purchase; the agent of CAMERON in the Harrisburg merchandizing, when it was unsuccessfully attempted to cheat the Democracy out of a Senator in Congress. One is tempted to hope that the manifold sins and innumerable specimens of wickedness upon the part of the great men in the Radical party, will sooner or later open the eyes of some who have been blindly following such base leaders, and rescue the country from such hands before their vile doings shall have made popular government a bye-word and a reproach over the the civilized world, and thrown back the hour-hand of freedom upon the dial-plate of Time for centuries. CALDWELL has broken before the storm of popular indignation. Let PATTERSON be swept away like the chaff upon the summer threshing-floor.

THE PROHIBITION QUESTION.

The Constitutional Convention on Friday last, adopted by a large vote the following proposition on the liquor question, which will be submitted to a vote of the people in October.

The sale of intoxicating liquors or mixture thereof containing the same, for use as a beverage, shall hereafter be prohibited.

The Legislature shall within one year from the adoption of this constitution enact laws with adequate penalties for the enforcement of this provision.

Some interest will now attach to the result in the State, of Friday's election on the same question. The proposition will be submitted separately, so in a few months we shall have another exciting campaign.

THE USUAL TEN THOUSAND MAJORITY.

There will be a new deal in the Republican party, in this county, on account of the temperance question. The majority being in favor of license, there will be no dodging permitted in the next convention among candidates. Every man must declare himself in favor of the liquor interest or off goes his head. Which is the whisky party now? ANDERSON of the Senate, has endeavored to make his peace early in the campaign; but it is no use, he failed to fill the bill at the proper time.

THE LOVE OF CHANGE.

There are some people in this world of ours—too many of them we sometimes think—who appear to regard change and impsovement as convertible terms. With these people everything old is of course useless or worse, and they generally apply it as a term of reproach instead of respect. Several of these folks are editors of newspapers or voluntary contributors thereto; and as they are nothing unless they are critical, they are all the while casting greedy eyes around to find some ancient institution, some venerable custom, upon which to exercise their destructive faculty—for, be it remembered, these reformers, as they vainly style themselves (although they re-form nothing,) are never so happy as when they are tearing down something; calmly leaving the task of re-building to wiser heads and readier hands—their only proof of discretion.

Now, these architects of ruin are busily engaged in breaking into the Constitution; then, some one of them opens up his cry upon the jury system, and the whole pack follow at his heels, echoing his senseless yelps. The jury system being the oldest, is of course the most likely to be criticised. Why, asks one of these modern abodes of wisdom, should a jury be composed of twelve men? Pray, why should it be composed of any other number, may be very pertinently asked in reply. Why, again asks the reformer, should a verdict be unanimous? And it may very fairly be asked back again, why should it not? And the friend of the old and time-honored institution may also enquire of the Sir Oracle of reform, why should a verdict be the result of the judgment of 7 out of the 12, or 9 or 10—which ever is the absolutely correct number, and upon what authority is the idea based that 7, or 8 or 9 or 10 out of twelve jurors, are more likely to be right than the whole jury?

A jury of twelve has been the rule here and in the land from which we derive that precious blessing, the Common Law, from time immemorial. For centuries our forefathers have seen how it operated and were content therewith. As now constituted it was the first bulwark thrown up by the people against the power of the crown. So confident were our ancestors in its efficiency in promoting the ends of justice, that they feared to put forth their hands to steady this Ark, and simply were content, to say in the Constitution of the State—"The trial by jury shall be as heretofore." Those men were not puffed up with vain self-conceit as are our modern reformers, not a few of whom appear to imagine that creation itself would have been more perfect had they been consulted.

As the law now stands, the trial by jury is as near perfection as generally happens to merely human institutions. Public officers are ordered yearly to select a competent number of sober judicious and intelligent persons to serve as jurors for the current year; their names are drawn by lot for each term, and are also selected by lot for each jury; a party has a fixed number of what are called peremptory challenges—that is a right to object without assigning any reason therefore and besides this the name of every one to whom he has a legal objection is stricken off. If the officers are honest and intelligent in the selection of jurors, it is difficult for the wit of man to devise a better plan to attain a just result; if they are stupid or dishonest or both—then no other plan would answer any better.

Now, providing you have twelve "sober, judicious, and intelligent" jurors empanneled, how is any harm done by compelling a complete taking of counsel together by the requirement of unanimity? Does it never occur to any objector that a majority verdict may be made by the seven weakest men on the jury. If proper selections for jurors were made, the consultation which the law presupposes will occer in the jury room would actually take place, and the cause of justice would be very materially aided.

In point of fact no one can find a solitary objection to the trial by jury as now and heretofore used in this State, which does not grow out of the carelessness of the selecting officers, and instead of the people being insisted on to correct the evil by electing a better class of men as Sheriffs and County Commissioners, they are gravely asked to accommodate themselves to the current debased condition of the public morality, by destroying an institution which cost our fathers centuries of brave resolution to establish. But such is the modern invention of the low grade of men who aspire to and succeed in seizing upon public stations, which aforetime were regarded as public necessities for the service of the people, but in these latter days have gotten to be places to reward the lowest kind of political skulduggery.

One after another of the good old structures are to be destroyed, to be replaced with edifices the outsides of which appear to be pure and white, but their interiors are filled with all manner of uncleanness.

A GENERAL demand is being raised by the press for the repeal of the salary grab job. It is thought that the repeal cannot interfere with the President's salary, but that it can be made to reach the three hundred and sixty members of Congress. A recent meeting of the farmers of Illinois, held in Henry county, unanimously

Resolved, That the recent action of Congress, increasing the salaries of a portion of the officers of the general government, is a dangerous departure from the simplicity and economy practiced by the fathers of our republic in the administration of the government, and that, in view of our large national debt, and the amount of interest we must and will pay upon it till liquidated, and the embarrassed condition of the great mass of the people dependent directly or indirectly upon agriculture for their pecuniary success in life, by reason of the low prices they receive for the products of their labor and capital, such legislation shows an alarming tendency toward establishing a purse-proud, office-holding aristocracy, to rule for its own benefit a nation of meek and submissive serfs; and, whether such a result was or was not contemplated by the supporters of said measure, we fail to perceive even an excuse for its existence, and therefore demand its unconditional repeal.

SOME people persist in forgetting that the government of the United States is one of merely granted powers; that none are possessed by it save by the gift of the parties forming it, and that all its powers are enumerated in the Constitution; that they were granted for the purpose of accomplishing certain well defined and specified objects, and that all powers not granted are reserved to the States or to the people. That while it is not a mere agent of a confederacy, but based upon the will of the people of the States, creating direct relations between it and all the people, neither is it a consolidated empire; but while it possesses its own recognized sphere of action, the States have also each their separate, distinct, and recognized spheres; and it is essential to the harmonious action of both—to the preservation of local independence, to the diffusion of political vitality, to the prevention of military despotism, to the security of individual rights and to the perpetuity of our free institutions, that these separate spheres of action by kept forever distinct and inviolate. We know our good natured neighbor around at the corner of Sixth avenue don't believe in these things, the more's the pity; but when its two old subscribers—it notices the second one yesterday—were good little boys and attended Sunday school, as we profoundly hope they did, the people generally held fast to the political faith we promulgate above, and which, so far from being original with THE POST, has only been condensed for the benefit of our amiable neighbor.

HANG this in the library, parlor, office store, shop, or some other place where it will be seen. "What does it matter if we lose a few minutes in a whole day?" Answer—Time Table: (days in the year, 313; working hours in the day, 8.)

	Days.	H.	M.
5 minutes lost each day is, in a year....	3	2	5
10 minutes lost each day is, in a year....	6	4	10
20 minutes lost each day is, in a year....	12	1	20
30 minutes lost each day is, in a year....	19	4	30
60 minutes lost each day is, in a year....	39	1	40

BEFORE WE WERE EDUCATED UP TO IT.

The Buckshot War of 1838.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 11, 1838.

SIR: The letter addressed by your Excellency to the President of the United States under date of the 7th instant was received yesterday and referred to this Department, where it has received that respectful and earnest consideration to which the high source whence it emanates and the importance of the subject entitled it.

In this communication your Excellency informs the President that such a state of domestic violence exists at Harrisburg as to put an end, for the present to all the exercise of the regular functions of the State Government, and renders it your duty to request the President, in accordance with the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, to take measures to protect the State of Pennsylvania against the effects of the domestic violence which your Excellenby affirms to be then in existence.

The clause of the Constitution to which your Excellency refers, and the act passed in pursuance thereof, authorize the President to call out the militia only on the application of the Legislature of a State, or of the Executive of a State when the Legislature cannot be convened. The nature of the President's duty being therefore, discretionary, it is incumbent on him to exercise the utmost care in examining into all the circumstances of the case, as well as to determine whether the occasion contemplated by the law has occurred.

The commotion which now threatens the peace of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania does not appear to rise from any opposition to the laws, but grows out of a political contest between different members of the Government, most if not all of them admitted to be the legal representatives of the people constitutionally elected, about their relative rights, and especially in reference to the organization of the popular branch of the Legislature. To interfere in any commotion growing out of a controversy of so grave and delicate a character by the Federal authority armed with the military power of the Government, would be attended with the most dangerous consequences to our Republican institutions. In the opinion of the President his interference in any political commotion in a State could only be justified by the application for it being clearly within the meaning of the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution, and of the act of Congress passed in pursuance thereof, and where the domestic violence brought to his notice is of such a character that the State authorities, civil and military, after having duly called upon, have proved inadequate to suppress it.

The law, as has been already stated, requires that the interposition of the Federal Government should be invoked by the Legislature of the State, unless it cannot be convened; and notwithstanding the Speaker of the Senate states, on the 4th instant that the body over which he presides cannot assemble; and your Excellency, in your communication of the 7th, expresses the opinion that the Legislature of Pennsylvania cannot be convened, still from subsequent information, which although not official comes in a form sufficiently authentic to entitle it to credit, it appears that both branches of the Legislature were in session in the capital of the State on the 8th instant and transacted business there, and that the Senate received messages from the House of Representatives on that day. If this be so (and there is no reason to doubt the fact), the Legislature of the State has been convened since the date of your Excellency's letter. Nor does it appear, either from your Excellency's letter or the published documents which accompanied it, that the civil or military authorities of the State have refused to perform their respective duties in suppressing any existing disturbances. Your Excellency does not even allude to their being inadequate to suppress the domestic violence of which you complain, or to protect the Legislature in the performance of its official duties, either at the seat of government or wherever else they may be convened. It appears, on the contrary, that a portion of the militia of the State, who were warned by your Excellency in your proclamation of the 4th instant (an authenticated copy of which accompanies your letter) to hold themselves in instant readiness to repair to the seat of government, have, in pursuance of further requisitions and in compliance with your Excellency's orders, actually proceeded in force to Harrisburg.

Under all these circumstances the President thinks he shall best discharge the delicate and responsible duties imposed upon him by the Constitution and the laws by abstaining from adopting the measures indicated in your Excellency's application: at all events, until it shall have appeared that the State authorities are inadequate to preserve the public peace, and until his interposition is called for by the Legislature of the State, according to the Constitution and the law, or the impractibility of convening that body made certain.

With regard to the circumstance mentioned by your Excellency of certain officers of Government being present at Harrisburg, and acting as active leaders of the mob, the President has directed inquiry to be made into the facts, and your Excellency may be assured that justice shall be done in the premises. Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. R. POINSET.

His Excellency Joseph Ritner, Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.

The Debts of the World.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "It may be useful at the present moment, when our attention is being prominently directed to our own expenditure, to reflect on the burdens under which other nations are unhappily groaning. It is not a very easy matter to discover the actual indebtedness of either Europe or the world, but it is possible to give an approximate estimate of the total liabilities of continental nations. There are seven European nations which owe upwards of £1,000,000,000 each. They are:

Great Britain........................	£790,000,000
France........................	*748,000,000
Italy........................	360,000,000
Russia........................	355,000,000
Austria........................	306,000,000
Spain........................	261,000,000
Turkey........................	124,000,000
	£2,944,000,000

"This is the lowest estimate of the French debt. Some authorities place it at £960,000,000.

"The debt of the German empire amounts to a little over £25,000,000. The different states composing it, however, owe in the aggregate about £173,000,000. The liabilities of the empire may, therefore, be probably placed at about £208,000,000. The debts of the eight most heavily encumbered European countries may in this way be raised to about £3,152,000,000.

"There are six other countries in Europe which owe their creditors more than £10,000,000 but less than £100,000,000. They are;

Holland........................	£80,000,000
Portugal........................	64,000,000
Belgium........................	27,000,000
Greece........................	18,000,000
Roumania........................	13,000,000
Denmark........................	12,000,000
Total........................	£214,000,000

"These six countries, then add £214,000,000 to our previous total, and raise the national liabilities of Europe to £3,366,000,000. It must be remembered that we have excluded from this category all fractions of a million, and the debts of all States which owe less than £10,000,000.

"The debts of the rest of the world are happily much smaller than those of Europe, but even these are considerable. America, of course, heads the list. The American States owe:

United States........................	£433,000,000
Brazil........................	67,000,000
Canada........................	21,000,000
Argentine Republic........................	16,000,000
Venezuela........................	14,000,000
Peru........................	12,000,000
Mexico........................	10,000,000
Total........................	£573,000,000

"Asia follows America at a considerable distance. Her chief debts are:

British India........................	£108,000,000
Japan........................	27,000,000
	£135,000,000

"Our different Australian colonies owe in the aggregate £38,000,000. The chief African debts are those of

Egypt........................	£28,000,000
Morocco........................	10,000,000
Capetown........................	1,000,000
	£39,000,000

The chief debts, then, in each of the five great divisions of the world amount in the aggregate to the following sums:

Europe........................	£3,400,000,000
America........................	572,000,000
Asia........................	135,000,000
Africa........................	39,000,000
Australasia........................	38,000,000
	£4 185,000,000

"If we add only £15,000,000 to this total for minor omissions, we are compelled to conclude that the nations of the world owe their creditors £4,200,000,000—a sum which only 4½per cent. must involve a charge of £189,000,000 a year; The figures are so stupendous that it is hardly possible to comment on them. But it is a suggestive circumstance that with perhaps three exceptions—the United States, Germany and ourselves—all these countries are steadily increasing their debts. The greater portion of them have been created within the memory of the present generation; the great majority of them are rising still with a rapidity which is adding annually hundreds of millions to the national liabilities of the would."

Col. M'Clure.

A Harrisburg correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* commenting upon the frauds in Philadelphia says:

A few days ago Col. M'Clure made a speech on this subject, in which he exposed the manner in which these frauds were committed, and advocated as a remedy for their recurrence, a bill prepared by him. I am tempted to quote a paragraph from this speech; it is as good reading in New York as in Philadelphia. Speaking of the causes of the corruption of the ballot, he referred to the large class of cultured gentlemen of wealth and leisure who belong to the Republican party, but disdain to have anything to do with the work of political organization. Of these he said:

They are not blameless, for they have actively or passively submitted when they should have bared their arms to strike a death-blow against fraud in the name of their own once honored organization. An overwhelming majority of them desire no preferment, and discard politics as a pernicious trade. They have very largely contributed to degrade our political system by withdrawing from participation in political affairs, and by teaching the fatal theory that reputable men cannot be politicians. They are an immense loose aggregate of excellent men, who are faithful to every duty but their duty to the country, and mean to be most faithful to that. They are without organization and without the taste, the skill, or the experience to make and maintain organization. They have political convictions and prejudices as have other men; and when the battle is at their doors they find their banners streaming, their candidates selected, a flood of defamation, as they readily believe, against their party, while reform is emblazoned in their party platforms and promised in every speech, and they fall into line or fall out indifferently to the rear, and systematic fraud gives them returns which are called the verdict of the people. In vain do they protest and remonstrate with those in power when no elections are at hand. Fifty thousand may thus protest and complain individually, in their places of business or boards of trade. They are but playthings for thousands of office-holders who have framed laws to perpetuate their own power, and who cannot be assailed in their humblest supporters without electrifying the whole body for defense."

THE PROPOSED REMEDY.

The remedy proposed by Col. McClure, expressed in a single sentence, is, "Give each party equal restraint upon the other, and give the responsible judicial tribunals ample restraint upon all." His bill, applicable to Philadelphia alone, provides for a board of four election commissioners, two of each party, who are to divide the city into small precincts of not exceeding 200 voters each. By a unanimous vote of the board two canvassers are to be appointed for every precinct, one of each party, who must go together to every house, and register the voters. Disputed names must be registered on separate lists, which are to be printed and posted up, and the canvassers must sit ten days prior to the close of the registry to hear evidence with relation to these cases. Any one finally refused registry can appeal to the court. The canvassers act as inspectors of election, and one judge is to be selected for each precinct from the party having cast a majority of votes at the last election for Mayor; also, two return inspectors, one of each party. Hourly and aggregate returns are to be made in duplicate to the Board of Canvassers and to the Prothonotary, and the complete returns are to be counted before a majority of the judges of the Common Pleas Court. This is a brief sketch of the leading features of Senator McClure's plan. His speech created so strong an impression that the Ring managers became alarmed for the safety of the present law, and last night they put forward Senator Harry White of Indiana to reply. Mr. White made a conspicuous failure, and his attempt to defend a vicious system that has proved to be a device for facilitating and protecting fraud only gave to Senator McClure another opportunity to denounce the system and to demand reform. This second speech of Mr. McClure's, delivered to a crowded Senate, is the town talk to-day. His Reform bill will probably pass the Senate, but will no doubt be beaten in the House, which is a body composed in the main of petty politicians of not much intelligence, who rode into office on the Presidential wave last Fall. The Republican majority are such narrow-minded partisans that they are not disposed to correct any evil that results to the advantage to the party. The Philadelphia Ring says to these members: "For Heaven's sake, don't pass any reform bill, for if you do we'll lose the city next Fall, and we've got a dead sure thing on it under the present election law;" and the compliant members promise to kill Col. McClure's bill if it comes to the House.

The real hope for election reform lies in the action of the Constitutional Convention—a body of intelligent, patriotic men, measureably free from party prejudice. If the Legislature fails to provide any remedy for the crimes against the franchise in Philadelphia, it is believed that the Convention will make some provision to cure the evil. It is said that they will not submit the new Constitution to a vote under the present election law, but will pass an ordinance providing for some such safeguards against fraud in the city as are contained in McClure's bill.

White House Civil Service Examination.

[The Courier-Journal.]

Examiner—What are the principal branches of Political Mathematics?

Applicant—Addition, Division and Silence.

Examiner—What is the purchase of a Senatorship in Kansas called?

Applicant—Cald-well.

Examiner—Can you tell the difference between a vote and an affidavit?

Applicant—None worth mentioning. An affidavit is a little the best in Louisiana.

Examiner—What is the arithmetical rule for Treasury officials

Applicant—Put down one dollar and carry two—away.

Examiner—Name two of our most honest statesmen.

Applicant—(After considerable hesitation)—Oakes Ames and Simon Cameron.

Examiner—Right! further examination is unnecessary. You will please send a few boxes of Havanas and a basket of champagne, and get your commission. Don't forget to pay over $50 to the Ben. Butler Testimonial Fund—the American Aristides. This is the Civil Service Department, and applicants for office, before they depart, are expected to do little services in a civil way.

THE Boston *Transcript* throws its soul into the following poetical sentiment, so characteristic of that ancient sheet: There was once a man, his name was SCHUYLER, and he scalded himself in the Credit Mobilier; he floundered about, but couldn't get out, and that was the last of our virtuous smiler.

HARRISBURG.

Special to The Post.

HARRISBURG, March 24, 1873.

New Bills.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. McCLURE—To retire Judges of the Supreme Court and Judges of Common Pleas on one-half salary.

By Mr. DELAMATER—To divorce John and Susan McFadden.

Also, to pay Bates, the historian, the deficiencies in the appropriation.

South Pittsburgh Schools.

Mr. HUMPHREYS called up and had passed the bill relating to the school district of South Pittsburgh.

Mr. GRAHAM called up the bill changing the manner of selecting managers of the Allegheny Work House.

The bill was advocated by Messrs. Graham and Humphreys, but opposed by Mr. Rutan, and was lost.

A Cheap Denial.

Mr. McKINLEY, arising to an explanation, said that his remarks on the Chinese resolution last week had been misreported in the Pittsburgh papers. He didn't say that the Chinese were as good as the Irish. He couldn't have said so, as he didn't believe it. He didn't believe it then and didn't believe it now, and never could believe it. He had never said it on the floor of the Senate or elsewhere.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Grocers' Bill Passed.

The House passed the Grocers' bill with an amendment by Mr. Mahon that the bill would only apply when the parties waived the exemption clause.

Ramsey Explains.

Mr. RAMSEY took occasion to say that his motives were misrepresented by the officers of the House. In connection with this, he denounced the charge that he was prompted by any improper motives in the passage of the bill, as false.

Cathedral Managers.

Mr. SAMPLE read an act to change the time for electing the Board of Managers of the Cathedral of Pittsburgh.

Mr. NEWMYER introduced a bill to build a town hall in Penn township.

The House met in the evening and expect to be in session until sometime in the morning for the purpose of reaching the Minnequa county bill.

SENATE.

Special to The Post.)

HARRISBURG, March 25, 1873.

New Bills.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. ANDERSON read an act to validate certain assessments for the opening of forty-fourth and Tustin streets, Pittsburgh. Passed.

By Mr. RUTAN—To authorize the Companies to issue stock in payment of patents.

By Mr. GRAHAM—To extend the Penn avenue act and supplements to Allegheny. Passed.

Bills Passed.

The following bills were passed;

To incorporate the Pittsburgh and South Side Steam Passenger Railway.

To repeal an act relating to bridges in Allegheny county.

To annex McClure township to Allegheny city.

The Congressional Apportionment Bill was reported with amendments.

Wilkins and Penn townships were added to the Pittsburgh district.

The other western districts are as follows:

Twenty-first—Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene counties.

Twenty-fourth — Washington, Beaver and Lawrence.

Twenty-fifth — Clarion, Armstrong, Indiana and Jefferson.

Twenty-sixth—Butler, Mercer and Venango.

Twenty-seventh—Erie, Crawford and Warren.

This gives the Democrats seven, and the Republicans seventeen certain distain districts. Three may be called debatable.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Laid Over.

The following local bills on the private calendar were laid over for a second reading and will pass to-morrow:

Supplement to the health laws of Pittsburgh.

To authorize the city of Pittsburgh to borrow money and issue bonds.

To extend the mechanics lien law to leases holds in Allegheny county.

To authorize an additional Judge of the District Court of Allegheny county.

To create a female department in the Allegheny County Workhouse.

To protect Allegheny county from damage by gunpowder.

Relating to the Sheriff's office in Allegheny county.

Regulating the sale of berries and small fruit in Allegheny county.

To erect a free bridge at Pittsburgh.

To extend the time for filing liens, paving, grading and curbing in Pittsburgh.

The act relating to the improvement of Second avenue came up. The rules were suspended and the bill passed.

Conference Committee on Appropriation Bill.

The following is the Committee of Conference on the appropriation bill: Senators Grahan, Rutan and Wallace, and Representatives Mitchell, Daniels and Josephs.

By Associated Press.)

The Luzerne Contested Election Cases.

HARRISBURG, March 25.—The Committee on the Luzerne County Election Cases was in consultation this morning. The reports will probably be received on Friday. It is now reported that the sitting members, Democrats, will be thoown out and the Republican majority in the House thus increased by four.

Special to the Post.)

HARRISBURG, March 26, 1873.

New Bills.

The following bills were read:

By Mr. GRAHAM—Incorporating the Anchor Iron and Coal Company.

For the suppression of obscene literature and certain patent medicines.

Supplement to License Law.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS—Supplement to the license law of Allegheny county, classifying dealers according to sales, and making a distinction between city and county license.

Bills Passed.

The following bills were passed:

To incorporate the Pittsburgh Trust Company.

Relative to limitations of actions.

To enable citizens to hold titles as heads of corporations for aliens,

To repeal part of the law which compels school directors to obtain a majority of signatures before the court will allow them to borrow money.

Supplement to the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad.

Repealing cumulative voting in boroughs.

Philadelphia Registry Law.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—Mr. McClure's Philadelphia law was defeated and another substituted.

Two more Vetoes.

The Governor sent in a veto of the Scott Iron Company and the Wilkesbarre Hospital bills.

The act providing for the election of the State Treasurer was reported favorably.

Centennial Appropriation Bill Passed.

EVENING SESSION.—The Senate had as the special order the Centennial Appropriation bill.

Mr. RUTAN offered the following amendment:

That in no event shall the State pay more than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the balance, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be raised by taxing the gross receipts of the Philadelphia city passenger railways, and if this amount of revenue is not raised from that source, the State shall pay no part of it.

This amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WALLACE added the amendment that in no event should any of the money be taken from the sinking fund.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Special Legislation with a Vengeance.

The House spent the entire day on the private calendar remaining over from Tuesday. Three hours were wasted on the legal technicalities on

The McKeesport Consolidation Bill,

Messrs. McCormick and Orvis insisting that the Courts had power; while Messrs. Newmeyer, Mahon and Mitchell favored the bill. It was finally ruled off as within the jurisdiction of the Courts.

All the Pittsburgh city improvement bills, which were reached, were passed.

The bill for a free bridge at the point was passed.

The House holds three sessions a day.

The Oil Men.

A delegation of oil men representing the refining interests of Jared M. Brush, Thos. W. Davis, B. W. Morgan, A. Lyons, Maj. Wm. Frew, Jno. A. Warden and Wesley Wilson are here with a compromise act relative to the Inspectors' bill now before the House. They had a hearing this afternoon.

Col. Thos. A. Scott, Senator Cattell, of New York, and a large delegation are here from Philadelphia, in the interest of the Centennial Appropriation.

Mr. Young had the bill for the sale of small fruits called up and passed.

U. S. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1873.

The Senate met at half past ten A. M.

Congratulations to Spain.

On motion of Mr. MORTON the resolution congratulating Spain on the passage of the Porto Rico bill, was unanimously passed.

Agricultural Report.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY a resolution was adopted for printing twelve hundred copies of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for the use of the Senate.

Mississippi Levees.

Mr. ALCORN desired to offer a resolution authorizing the Committee on Levees of the Mississippi to sit during recess.

Mr. FERRY (Connecticut) objected, because legislation was thereby contemplated.

Mr. WINDOM favored the proposal to have the Committee sit, but no quorum being present the resolution was laid over.

The Case of Clayton

was then resumed.

Mr. NORWOOD'S report dissenting from the conclusion of the majority was read.

Senator Bogy's Election.

Mr. MORTON read the following report:

The Committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred the memorial of thirty seven members of the Missouri Legislature in regard to the election of Louis V. Bogy to the Senate of the United States from that state, have had the same under consideration. The memorial sets forth that the recent examination by the Committee appointed by the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Missouri touching the corrupt use of money in the election of Bogy was imperfect; that it was not fair, and that in the opinion of the memorialists is the investigation had been conducted with more vigor and with the purpose of revealing the real facts of the case, other and more important evidence would have been produced showing that there was corruption in Bogy's election.

The memorial, however, does not state what the additional facts can be proved; nor indicate with any certainty the character of the new evidence that may be produced. The committee understand that the only duty which they have upon this reference is to report to the Senate whether the memorial presents such facts as would justify the Senate in instituting an examination in regard to the election of Bogy and are of the opinion that it does not. Such a proceeding is of a grave character, and should not be set on foot without such a statement of the evidence, that could probably be produced, as would appear to make it the duty of the Senate to proceed to an investigation. The evidence taken by the Committee of the Legislature of Missouri also accompanied the memorial and has been examined by the committee.

It is not the the province of the Committee upon this reference to inquire whether the judgment pronounced by the House of Representatives of the Missouri Legislature upon this evidence was correct, but they express the opinion that the evidence is not of a character to require of the Senate an investigation. The Committee, therefore, asked to be discharged from further consideration of the memorial and evidence touching the election of Louis V. Bogy to the Senate of the United States.

The Committee were unanimously discharged from further consideration of the subject.

Pay of Senate Attaches.

Resolutions were adopted authorizing the payment per diem to pages and committee clerks to April 15.

The Senate Manual.

Mr. BOREMAN offered a resolution authorizing the Chief Clerk to revise the manual, and to print one thousand copies of the same.

Posthumous Justice.

Mr. ANTHONY asked the Senate to take up the following resolution heretofore offered by him:

WHEREAS, at the last session of the Senate a resolution was reported from the Select Committee on the evidence affecting certain members of the Senate that James W. Patterson be and he is hereby expelled from his seat as a member of the Senate, and

WHEREAS, it was manifestly impossible to consider this resolution at that session, without serious detriment to public business; and

WHEREAS, it is very questionable if it be competent for the Senate to consider the same after Patterson has ceased to be a member of that body; therefore

Resolved, That the failure of the Senate to take the resolution into consideration is not to be interpreted as evidence of approval or disapproval of the same.

Resolved, That Patterson have leave to make a statement, which shall be entered upon the Journal of the Senate and published in the Congressional Record.

Mr. NORWOOD, who was entitled to the floor, preferred that the Senate proceed to the consideration of

The Clayton Case.

In addition to the views presented by him in his minority report, he proceeded to explain the testimony, showing that Clayton, as Governor, wielded his executive power in a manner far from being right, from the beginning of the Senatorial canvass to its close. Clayton did other things showing that his election was corrupt, both in its inception and consummation. Clayton could not have come to the Senate, but for these things, and the additional fact of the corrupt use of money in his transaction with White. The Senate has, under the evidence presented, the right to declare Clayton not entitled to his seat.

Mr. WRIGHT said he would have all elections free and unbiased as far as possible. He should not object to the passage of a law providing that the seat of a Senator shall be declared vacant, if it should be shown he had left his seat here and was in attendance in the Legislature at the time of his election or undertook either in person or through friends to influence his election. There was no testimony that should influence the mind of a single Senator as a juror showing that Clayton ever improperly sought to influence registration or a political convention in Arkansas.

He undertook to say there was nothing whatever to impeach his first or second election, and that Clayton's conduct in connection with his election was without parallel in our politics.

Mr. NORWOOD said that Clayton never pretended to deny any statement that White made. The declaration stood uncontradicted that $5,000 was paid to White for resigning as Secretary of State, came from the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. CLAYTON, replying, did not deny White's testimony. White did not say any where that he (Clayton) paid him money for his resignation.

In reply to Mr. Morrill (Vermont), Mr. CLAYTON said he did not contribute any part of $5,000 of money or bonds.

Mr. NORWOOD, resuming, said that when Clayton was on the stand, he did not explain that the money and bonds were not his property. He did not then explain as he did now, that he was simply agent for transferring the property from debtor to creditor.

Mr. NORWOOD referred to the testimony to sustain his views previously expressed referring to the witness McConnell in that connection.

Mr. DORSEY said that when McConnell first came to that State, he attached himself to a newspaper. He was

A Professional Liar,

a wanton and vile slanderer, a man who laid in the gutter and slept in the station house. This testimony was unworthy of belief.

The question was then stated on the resolution of the Committee, namely, that the charges made and referred to the select committee for investigation affecting the official character and conduct of Powell Clayton, are not sustained.

Mr. SAULSBURY said he should decline to vote, as he had not had time to examine the testimony.

Mr. McCREERY remarked that he was paired with Mr. Cameron, although he did not know how Mr. Cameron would vote were he here. [Laughter.]

Mr. STEVENSON said he should decline to vote. The charges were too serious to justify a conclusion. Time had not been afforded to enable him to properly weigh the testimony.

Mr. STOCKTON would decline to vote for reasons assigned by other Senators. It would take a week to sum up the testimony and place it before the jury.

Messrs. Casserly, Thurman, Ransom and Kelly severally declined to vote for reasons similar to those above stated.

Mr. CARPENTER remarked—"I desire to join the Democratic party on this occasion, and decline to vote."

Clayton Whitewashed.

The resolution was agreed to—Yeas, 33; nays, 6, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Ames, Anthony, Boremen, Boutwell, Chandler, Conover, Cragin, Dorsey, Ferry, (Conn.) Ferry, (Mich.) Frelinghuysen, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Jones, Lewis, Logan, Mitchell, Morrill, (Me.) Morton, Patterson, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Sargent, Scott, Sherman, Stewart, West, Windom, and Wright—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Cooper, Davis, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Merrimon and Norwood—4.

Dodging the Issue.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Brownlow, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Casserly, Clayton, Conkling, Dennis, Edmunds, Fenton, Flanagan, Gilbert, Hamilton (Md), Hamilton (Tex), Hamlin, Johnston, Kelly, McCreery, Morrill (Vt), Oglesby, Ransom, Saulsbury, Schurz, Spencer, Stockton, Sprague, Stevenson, Sumner, Thurman, Tipton and Wadleigh—33.

Patterson's Case.

Mr. ANTHONY called up his resolution, which appears in a previous part of to-day's proceedings, in relation to ex-Senator Patterson. He proposed a modification, namely, that J. W. Patterson have leave to file a statement which shall be published in the Congressional Record.

Mr. BOREMAN thought it altogether improper that this privilege be accorded as Patterson was now a private citizen.

Mr. STEVENSON said that he had no personal feeling, but thought it would be a bad and mischievous precedent to give an official stamp to the statement which Patterson had made. As a private individual he had a right to make it. He protested, however, against giving official endorsement to a pamphlet which contained inaccurate statements. To treat it in the way proposed would destroy the moral effect of the Committee, which made the report in the case.

Mr. ANTHONY said he did not impugn the committee.

Mr STEVENSON said he did not so understand him, but Patterson had published forty-five pages of printed matter in direct answer to the report of the Committee, and containing statements not true.

Mr. ANTHONY remarked that Patterson, standing here in the closing days of the session, had the right to demand the consideration of the resolution reported by the Committee recommending his exulsion. It was said all over the Senate that it was impossible to consider the resolution at that time, and that it could not be done without the sacrifice of public business, but that if Patterson would waive his right to be heard the Senate would pass on the subject at this special session. He saw several passages in the pamphlet, which he would advise Patterson to leave out. While he acknowledged the difficulties in the way he thought something was due to a man charged with a crime affecting his honor, which was more than his life and character, or his children.

After a long debate the subject went over.

Sending Congratulations to Spain.

Mr. MORTON offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President of the United States to communicate the resolution passed by the Senate congratulating Spain on the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico, to the Government of that country.

Revision of Laws.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING leave was given the Committee on the Revision of Laws to sit during recess at Washington or elsewhere, a proviso being added that no money be paid beyond the actual expenses of the committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed Mr. Boutwell to supply the vacancies on the Committee on Elections and Privileges, and on the Committee on Public Lands.

The Senate went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

President Pro Tempore.

Mr. CARPENTER was selected as President *pro tem.* during the absence of the Vice President.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections, heretofore instructed to inquire into the most practicable mode of

Electing President and Vice President,

were given leave to hold their sessions in Washington or elsewhere.

The Pneumatic Tube.

A resolution was adopted calling the on the Secretary of the Interior to report to the Senate at the next session the reason why the pneumatic tube to connect the Capitol with the Government Printing Office had not been completed, how much money had been expended on the same, and all the facts connected therewith.

Relations Between Railroads and the Postal Service.

Mr. WINDOM called up the following resolution heretofore submitted by him:

Resolved, That the Select Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard be directed to inquire, and report to the Senate at next session, as to the nature and extent of the obligations subsisting between railroad companies and the postal service of the country, and whether any and what additional legislation is necessary to guard the postal service against interruption or injury by hostile action on the part of any or all said railroad companies.

Mr. WINDOM merely wished to say that although Congress increased the compensation of the railroad companies some five hundred thousand, it was now understood that they refuse to perform a part of the service, namely, as to the postal cars.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) said that the railroad companies having entered into a combination, it was necessary to make inquiries in order that the Senate might take prompt and efficient action when they meet again.

The motion was adopted.

Harlan's Friend Endorsed.

Mr. MORTON referred to the fact that at the commencement of this session Rev. Dr. Newman was elected Chaplain, and that Senator Cameron afterward moved to reconsider the vote, but promised to withdraw his motion. The Senator not now being in Washington, he asked the Senate to dispose of the question.

The Senate then voted, refusing to reconsider the vote.

Mississippi River Levees.

Mr. ALCORN called up the resolution authorizing the Committee on Levees of the Mississippi to sit during recess at Washington or elsewhere.

After debate the Senate passed the resolution.

Bonds of the Central Pacific.

Mr. CASSERLY offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Interior, respectively, be and they are hereby directed to transmit to the Senate any information in their respective Departments as to the amount of bonds issued by or on the credit of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, forming the first mortgage or lien on the Company's road and property, and on what property specifically; and also the amounts of said bonds issued from time to time, and at what dates they were issued; and also to ascertain and report under what general designation such bonds are commonly negotiated or known, and to transmit all said information brought down to the latest dates, to the Senate at the commencement of the next session of Congress.

Patterson Granted Shabby Grace.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) offered an amendment to the pending resolution of Mr. Anthony relating to ex-Senator Patterson, as follows:

That the pamphlet entitled "Observations on the Report of the Committee of the Senate Respecting the Credit Mobilier of America, by J. W. Patterson," be received, filed and printed with the report of said committee.

The resolution, as thus amended, was passed.

Transportation to the Seaboard.

Mr. WINDOM called up the following resolution heretofore offered by him.

Resolved, That the Select Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard be authorized to sit at such places as they may designate during recess, and to investigate and report upon the subject of transportation between the interior and the seaboard; that they have power to employ a clerk and stenographer, and to send for persons and papers; and that the actual and necessary expenses attending such investigation be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of said committee.

Mr. WINDOM rose to explain the objects and purposes of the resolution, "It is," he said, "an admitted fact that the present facilities for an interchange of products and commodities between the interior and sea-board are totally inadequate. Bitter complaints of extortion and oppression came to us from all parts of the country. The channels of commerce are

Controlled by Powerful Monopolies

who dictate their own terms to the people. The burthens they impose upon the consumer and producer are too grevious to be long endured. While millions of bushels of corn and wheat are rotting in the fields of the West, thousands of the people at the East are suffering for want of cheap bread. The demand of the people for redress can neither be evaded nor denied. To the great central portions of the Republic the question has become one of vital importance with the farmer who sees the product of his summer's toil consumed to warm his dwelling in winter, because it costs more than it will bring to transport it to market. This question overshadows all others. Party lines and party platforms sink into insignificance in the face of

Questions Involving the Right to Live.

Congress will be compelled at an early day to act on this subject. All I now ask of the Senate is that the committee appointed to consider this subject may have power to investigate it thoroughly and ascertain the extent of the evil complained of, the necessity for a remedy, and if possible be able to recommend some definite action at the next session."

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Question of Final Adjournment.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY it was resolved that the President of the Senate at four o'clock to-day declare the Senate adjourned *sine die*, and on his motion a committee of three was appointed to wait on President Grant and inform him that unless he had further communications to make they are ready to adjourn.

The CHAIR appointed Messrs. Anthony, Morton and Casserly as such committe.

Executive Session.

The Senate then at 1:40 went into executive session.

At 8:25 P. M. the doors were opened, when the Committee appointed to wait upon the President reported that the President informed them he had no further communications to make to the Senate.

The CHAIR appointed Messrs. Mitchell and Davis as additional members of the Select Committee on Transportation.

Thanks to the Vice President.

On motion of Mr. STOCKTON it was unanimously resolved that the thanks of the Senate are due, and are hereby respectfully tendered, to Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States, for the ability, courtesy and impartiality, with which he has presided over the deliberations of this body.

End of the Extra Session.

The Senate then adjourned *sine die*.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24, 1873.

Convention called to order at 10 o'clock by President Meredith.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Memorials and petitions were presented, read and referred.

LAUNCH OF THE INDIANA.

Mr. Wright (Luzerne) offered a resolution, which was passed, that when the Convention adjourns to-day, it adjourn to Wednesday next at ten o'clock A. M., in order to avail ourselves of the invitation of Mr. E. C. Knight, President of the American Steamship Company, to view the launch of the steamship Indiana.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Patton (Bradford)—That all taxes of this Commonwealth for revenue or public purposes shall only be assessed upon the net valuation of property after deducting the indebtedness of the owner from its first valuation, a statement of which indebtedness shall be given to the assessor under oath or affirmation, unless the person assessed shall waive his or her right to such deduction, and all moneys at interest, notes, bonds, judgments and other evidences of indebtedness shall be taxed to the owner thereof as personal property.

CITIES AND CITY CHARTERS.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Darlington in the chair, on the fourth section of the report on cities and city charters, which was printed in full in these columns on Saturday.

Mr. Newlin (Philadelphia) advocated the adoption of the section and offered an amendment doing away with or remodeling, by Councils, the existing commissions, which he spoke in favor of.

Mr. Hanna opposed the amendment as unnecessary.

Mr. Bardsley spoke in favor of the amendment, as simply carrying out the legislation of the Convention on awarding to cities the full control of their local selfgovernment in future.

Mr. Temple thought the Councils of the city were the proper persons to control the construction of public works. He declared it a great wrong to foist upon the people a commission absolutely responsible to no one. A trust is created and trustees appointed to carry it out without the knowledge and consent of those to be affected thereby or interested therein. It is a hurtful and dangerous species of special legislation.

Mr. MacVeagh (Dauphin) asked if it would not be better to have the people it aggrieved go to the Legislature by petition and have the laws objected to repealed?

Mr. Temple continued, and observed that the Park Commission had decided to keep out certain vehicles.

Mr. Cuyler denied that any except vehicles of burden had been ordered out of the Park. He said this as a member of the Fairmount Park Commission.

Mr. Temple then alluded to the Building Commission. This body, he said, had almost renewed itself during its brief existence, and was entirely beyond the control of the people or their representatives. They arranged for the outlay of money and compelled the city to furnish the same by mandamus when they desired so to do.

Judge Walker (Erie) said the gentleman from the city seemed to think this Convention was to make laws alone for Philadelphia, instead of forming an organic law for the Commonwealth. The Committee designed the section to suit all the cities in this State. He believed the Legislature would change the Commissions whenever requested to do so by a majority of both branches of Councils. The article as reported was just what was wanted, and had been approved on all hands by the originating Committee.

Mr. Cuyler addressed the Committee of the Whole at considerable length in defence of the commission created for the city. The Park Commission was asked for by the Councils. A great park was necessary to preserve the purity of the Schuylkill water, and hence the creation of this commission, and in addition the public are blessed by the grand park itself, which has cost about $6,000,000, which could not have been obtained in any other way for less than $25,000,000, and possibly might have cost from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000. He would not give these commissions the right to levy taxes nor to force Councils to provide money except where it is asked for to carry out the proper work of such commissions.

Mr. White (Indiana) thought the section was too broad, and, he feared, would be dangerous in the future, as creating a legislative power co-equal with the Legislature itself—a sort of *imperium in imperio*—which would assuredly lead to confusion.

Mr. Dallas said the Constitution should be so framed as to prevent future wrong action. Even if the very best men are put into these commissions, it is very wrong that they should be made so powerful as to act without responsibility to the people. He maintained that if these commissions deprived us of local self-government this Convention should do away with them.

Mr. Newlin withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Temple renewed it, and it was defeated.

Mr. Struthers moved to amend by inserting. in addition to "constitution," the words "or laws," which was agreed to.

The question was raised that no quorum voted, and after some explanation, the chairman decided to put the question again, and Mr. Struthers accepted a modification of his amendment striking out "United States" and inserting the words "general laws."

Mr. Buckalew opposed the section and the amendments, because he thought them out of place. He thought some such provision should come from the Committee on Legislation.

The amendment was adopted, and the first proposition of the section was voted down.

Mr. Buckalew moved to amend by inserting the word "charters," so that the section would read "every municipality shall have power to pass laws for its own regulation not repugnant to their charters, the Constitution, or general laws of this Commonwealth."

The amendment was not agreed to, and the section was defeated.

Mr. Smith (Allegheny) offered a new section, in effect that no territory shall be added to any city, except after the consent and request of the people of such territory shall have been obtained. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. John R. Reed, the vote by which the last part of the 4th section was lost was reconsidered.

Mr. Ewing renewed the amendment offered by Mr. Buckalew, inserting the words "or charters."

On motion the Committee rose, and the Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. Leave was not granted.

Mr. Newlin moved that the subject be re-committed. Not agreed to.

The bill now comes up on second reading for consideration by the Convention.

Adjourned until Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

A SPECIMEN BRICK.

A Negro Arkansas Lawmaker on the Rampage—More Nineteenth Century Civilization.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 25.—Quite a little scene occurred on the heels of the adjournment of the Legislature to-day. One Furbush, a colored Representative, called up the bill to create College county.

The Chair stated that it needed engrossing.

Furbush—Then, with the consent of the House, I will withdraw the G—d d——d bill.

Miller—I move the language be taken down and the member expelled.

Furbush—I wish the whole G—d d——d Legislature—

The Chair—Mr. Furbush will come to the bar of the House.

Furbush—I will be glad to be expelled, and never want my name used in connection with this G—d d——d Legislature again.

The Representative walked forward to the bar of the House, when a motion was made and carried to adjourn.

POLITICAL.

Garfield, the Credit Mobilierite, Requested by His Constituents to Resign.

CLEVELAND, March 26.—The Trumbull County Republican Convention held at Warren to-day, adopted a resolution asking J. A. Garfield to resign his seat in the House of Representatives, and declaring that by voting for the retroactive salary bill he has forfeited the confidence of his constituents.

Radical Nominations in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—The Republicans to-day nominated S. S. Davis for Mayor, M. H. Tilden, Judge of the Superior Court; Thomas Campbell, Prosecuting Attorney, and J. W. Carter, Judge of the Police Court.

LICENSE.

Majority for and Against Throughout the State.

The following additional majorities for and against license in the several counties, cities and large towns throughout the State, are reported:

COUNTIES.	For.	Agst.
Erie		500
Fayette		2,000
Beaver		700
Montgomery	2,000	
Lebanon	2,800	
Westmoreland		1,000
Venango		200
Chester		1,000
Butler		200
Northampton	2,800	
Bucks	2,500	
West Chester		1,000
CITIES AND TOWNS.		
Lancaster	1,715	
Erie	2,319	
Corry	241	
Greensburg	315	
Franklin	56	
Bethlehem	631	
Meadville	533	
Titusville	300	
Butler	49	
Harrisburg	68	
Connellsville	95	
New Castle		200
Washington		55
Uniontown		109
Rochester		22
Cannonsburg		29
Latrobe		57
Allentown		840
Easton	800	
Pottstown	140	
Chester	203	
Lebanon	198	

SCATTERING RETURNS.

Union borough, Fayette county, gives 340; New Haven, 26; Connellsville township, 20, and the county is estimated at 2,000 against license.

Beaver borough, Beavor county, gives 115 against license, The majority in Beaver county against license is large.

Bristol, Bucks county, gives 9 majority against license.

In Catasaqua, Northampton county, the anti-license people were defeated by 29 majority.

Majorities against license are reported in Crawford, Lawrence, Dauphin and Delaware counties.

* * *

THE attention of the reader is called to the advertisement of Miller, Humiston & Co., which will be found in another column.

FOREIGN.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Revolution in Guatemala—Misconduct of the British Minister.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Guatemala advices say that in the revolution which exists there, and which is headed by Palacios, the government is exiling, shooting and imprisoning on all sides.

The misconduct of the English Minister Corbett has caused a bitter feeling against England. Corbett sought to secure the appointment of one Dent as Customs Receiver at a local port, who was personally objectionable to the people of Guatemala, and the government refuses to longer recognize Corbett.

SPAIN.

Radical Rows.

MADRID, March 22.—The Radicals are determined to prevent the demonstrations of the extreme Republicans. A crisis is expected to-morrow.

Slavery Abolished in Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Secretary Fish to-day received the following dispatch dated Madrid, March 22:

Immediate emancipation for Porto Rico passed to-night unanimously. There was great enthusiasm in the Assembly.

(Signed.) SICKLES.

THE VERDICT.

The Cold Water Waterloo.

Result of Yesterday's Election—Anti-License Defeated—Pittsburgh Gives Over 7,200 and Allegheny City Over 2,200 Majority for License—Comparative Vote of 1872—A Quiet Election.

"Now we have drinks that would distract Micawber
The "Samian bowl" that Byron sings about—
Counterfeit "comet wines," and crude Catawba,
Champagne—with neither "sham" nor "pain"
left out.
Brews that bring on the inevitable "hic oh!"—
And such as that adorned by Gilpin's spouse—
Dashing deceptive "Widow Clicquot"
To whom the boys so often pay their vows."

Yesterday an election was held in this city, Allegheny and the county to determine whether "License" or "No License" should prevail for the next three years, and the result shows that the path of temperance here is not strewn with palms and amaranths as the Prohibitionists have been defeated, "horse, foot and dragoons." The utmost good order prevailed during the day, and the result must, and we have assurances that it did astonish the liquor men themselves. The liquor men polled their greatest strength in most of the districts early in the morning, and as the afternoon waned, it became evident that a victory for the liquor men was a foregone conclusion, and before the polls closed, the general result was "discounted," though few, even of the most sanguine, anticipated that the two cities would give over nine thousand majority "for license." During the evening the victors marched through the streets, and with drums and fifes and cheers made "music in the air." Some of the newspaper offices were serenaded and one of our cotemporaries, the "Oldest," came in for a few uncomplimentary groans. The license men indulged in a *Jubilate* at City Hall, addresses were delivered by Messrs. Moore, Reardon, Cohen and others, to the effect that now "every thing was lovely," and some of the advanced guard went so far as to map out the campaign of the future for the victors. A spirited meeting of anti-license men was held in the evening at the rooms of the Temperance Alliance, the proceedings of which are reported elsewhere.

The saloons throughout the city last evening were crowded, and an enormous amount of "benzine" and other non-explosive fluids were got away with.

The following is the result in the two cities:

PITTSBURGH.

Wards.	*For.*	*Against.*
First	433	165
Second	426	163
Third	359	49
Fourth	283	212
Fifth	768	57
Sixth	695	246
Seventh	341	221
Eighth	398	277
Ninth	637	55
Tenth	478	45
Eleventh	419	265
Twelfth, 1st p'ct	340	166
Twelfth, 2d p'ct	386	112
Thirteenth, 1st p'ct	162	185
Thirteenth, 2d p'ct	48	44
Fourteenth	583	222
Fifteenth	517	73
Sixteenth, 1st p'ct	247	47
Sixteenth, 2d p'ct	299	66
Seventeenth	650	318
Eighteenth	79	47
Nineteenth	174	190
Twentieth	157	211
Twenty-first, 1st p'ct	309	161
Twenty-first, 2d p'ct	14	3
Twenty-second	65	75
Twenty-third	156	93
Twenty-fourth	208	92
Twenty-fifth	397	186
Twenty-sixth	621	267
Twenty-seventh	324	29
Twent-eighth	.....	.....
Twenty-ninth	345	134
Thirtieth	259	127
Thirty-first	110	28
Thirty-second	176	97
Thirty-third	80	49
Thirty-fourth	173	33
Thirty fifth	105	27
Thirty-sixth	190	112
Total	12,921	5,060
	5,060	
Majority for License	7,861	
Whole vote		17,981

ALLEGHENY.

Wards.	*For.*	*Against.*
First	352	426
Second	460	867
Third, 1st p'ct	283	375
Third, 2d p'ct	835	15
Fourth, 1st p'ct	506	373
Fourth, 2d p'ct	486	86
Fifth	335	389
Sixth	484	416
Seventh	1059	34
Eighth	311	38
Ninth	160	48
Total	5,271	3,067
	3,067	
Majority for License	2,204	
Whole vote		8,338

BOROUGHS.

Sharpsburg	224	176
Elizabeth	24	173
McKeesport	244	113

The following table, showing the vote in the city election at the recent October election, is submitted for comparison with yesterday's vote:

VOTE OF THE CITY OF PITTSBUGH FOR GOVERNOR IN 1872.

WARDS.	Buckalew. *Dem.*	Hartranft. *Rep.*
First	357	373
Second	366	411
Third	186	257
Fourth	291	396
Fifth	496	152
Sixth	383	648
Seventh	286	520
Eighth	240	588
Ninth	366	324
Tenth	310	144
Eleventh	305	537
Twelfth	459	566
Thirteenth	200	374
Fourteenth	320	510
Fifteenth	294	250
Sixteenth	336	332
Seventeenth	419	578
Eighteenth	65	72
Nineteenth	152	323
Twentieth	161	281
Twenty-first	153	388
Twenty-second	49	169
Twenty-third	137	192
Twenty-fourth	157	208
Twenty-fifth	228	374
Twenty-sixth	333	600
Twenty-seventh	218	158
Twenty-eighth	292	380
Twenty-ninth	195	347
Thirtieth	193	207
Thirty-first	50	101
Thirty-second	97	260
Thirty-third	97	74
Thirty-fourth	187	93
Thirty-fifth	65	137
Thirty-sixth	148	209
Total	8491	11584
Majority		3093
Whole vote		20,075

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Nineteenth Annual Report.

The annual report of the Pennsylvania Reform School, late House of Refuge of Western Pennsylvania, is received. The more important portions of the report have been previously published, with the exception of statistics relating to education, which we present below:

BOYS.

The following shows the attainments of those received during the year:

Did not know the alphabet	6
Could not read or write	26
Could read only	24
Could read and write	32
Ignorant of arithmetic	43
Ignorant of geography	47

Attainments of those discharged during the year:

Did not know the alphabet	00
Could not read	3
Could read imperfectly	22
Could read well	44
Ignorant of arithmetic	18
Could not write	13
Could write legibly	34
Could write well	21
Ignorant of geography	15
Ignorant of grammar	42

GIRLS.

Attainments of those admitted during the year:

Did not know the Alphabet,	2
Could not read,	7
Could read imperfectly,	15
Could read well	12
Ignorant of Arithmetic,	21
Could not write,	13
Could write illegibley,	6
Could write well,	7

Attainments of those discharged during the year:

Did not know the alphabet,	0
Could not read,	0
Could read imperfectly,	4
Could read well,	19
Could not write	1
Could write illegibly	2
Could write legibly,	11
Could write well	9
Ignorant of Arithmetic,	0

The boys appeared to have been more profecient in the three "R's" than their wayward sisters.

THE INSANE.

Annual Report of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

We have received from John Harper, Esq., President of the Board of Managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, the Annual report of that institution.

The statement of the Treasurer of the Dixmont department shows the receipts to have been $131,011 36; expenditures, $125,822 60; balance on hand, $5,188 76.

TWELFTH WARD DEPARTMENT.

Receipts	$69,876 19
Expenditures	70,051 86
Balance due the Treasurer, being overdrafts of the Executive Committee	175 67

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES FROM DEC. 1, 1871 DEC. 1, 1872.

	Males.	Females
Number at the beginning of the year	209	186
Admitted since Dec. 1, 1871	121	101
Total treated during the year	330	287
Discharged restored	41	28
Improved	48	38
Unimproved	32	10
Died	26	11
Not Insane	2	2
Total	149	89
Remaining Dec 1, 1872	181	198

CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	Males.	Females
Married	40	55
Single	76	30
Widows		16
Widowers	5	
Divorced		
	121	101—222

NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED FROM DECEMBER 1, 1871, TO DEC. 1, 1872.

Pennsylvania	128	New York	5
Ohio	3	Massachusetts	1
Maryland	2	Germany	26
Ireland	28	Scotland	5
England	11	Wales	1
West Virginia	2	Switzerland	2
Canada	1	Maine	1
Virginia	2	Sweden	3
New Hampshire,	1		
			222

CAUSES OF INSANITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

Ill health, 30; intemperance, 15; excessive labor, 8; disappointment, 5; epilepsy, 2; religious excitement, 9; puerperal, 15; Use of quack medicines, 1; excessive study, 3; mental anxiety, 1; domestic difficulty, 17; pecuniary difficulty, 16; palsy, 2; injury to head, 5; exposure to sun, 2; use of tobacco, 1; excesses, 24; loss of friends, 6; dyspepsia, 1; jealousy, 2; fever, 1; amenorrhoea, 1; excitement, 1; fear, 3; old age, 2; desertion 1; change of life, 2; abuse, 1; hereditary, 7; drugged, 1; accidental homicide, 1; seduction, 1; unknown, 35. Total 222.

TWELFTH WARD HOSPITAL.

From the report of the Superintendant of the Twelfth Ward Hospital we learn that there were admitted during the year one hundred and sixty-five male citizens, sixty-five discharged sick soldiers and twenty-seven females, making a total of two hundred and fifty-seven admitted, and an aggregate of two hundred and eighty-eight patients under treatment. There were discharged one hundred and fifty-nine male citizens, fifty-four soldiers, and twenty-five females. There were twenty-seven deaths, twenty-five males and two females, and there were three births. Of those admitted eighty-seven were pay and one hundred and seventy Charity patients, equal to thirty-four per cent, of the former to sixty-six of the latter. The death rate is much higher than in former years and may be accounted for by the fact of a large number of cases of accidental injury being received, many were so badly injured that they died very soon after admission.

THE COURTS.

CRIMINAL COURT.—Judge Sterrett.

In this Court on Saturday morning the following sentences were passed:

Henry Marsillans and James N. Smith having been convicted of malicious mischief in overdriving a horse and injuring saddles belonging to Robert Campbell, were each sentenced to pay the costs of the prosecution and a fine of fifty dollars.

Christ, Greenwalt, charged with larceny and receiving stolen goods on oath of Daniel Grim, having been convicted as to the first count, that of stealing a wheelbarrow, and recommended to the mercy of the Court, on account of his advanced age, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs, and to be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of thirty days.

Timothy McInerny, who plead nolle contendere to the charge of fornication and bastardy, preferred against him by Magaret McGowen, was sentenced to pay the costs of the prosecution, the sum of twenty dollars to the prosecutrix for support of the child until the present time, and pay the further sum of five dollars per month until the child attains the age of five years, and to enter into recognizance in the sum of three hundred dollars to comply with the order of the Court.

William Gilmore, charged on oath of Daniel W. Evans with entering his store on fifth avenue on the 6th of January last, with intent to commit a felony, and also with receiving stolen goods, having plead guilty to the first count, a nolle prosequi was allowed as to the second.

The Court sentenced Gilmore to pay a fine of six cents and costs, and to undergo an imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a period of three years.

Henry Taylor, found guilty of the larceny of a silver watch belonging to Eliza Taylor, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs of prosecution, and to be imprisoned in the Work House for ninety days.

Joseph McKee, William Gilmore, Jos. Phillips and James Coffey having been found guilty as to the charge of entering the store of Messrs. Grier & Dickson on Penn avenue, on the 11th of January last, each was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs, Gilmore to be imprisoned in the Western Penitentiary for two years; Phillips and Coffey to undergo an imprisonment in the Penitentiary for three years, and KcKee to be sent to the Work House and imprisoned there for a period of two years. James McClaren, convicted of assault and battery, charged against him by Peter Mooney, was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars to the Commonwealth, and give security for the payment of the same within ten days.

Counsel in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Stark and Burdell, recently convicted of burglary, are at present engaged in the argument of a motion for a new trial.

Husband Missing.

On Saturday morning a lady giving her name as Fannie Clark, was at the Mayor's office seeking some assistance to find some clue to the whereabouts and fate of her husband, Daniel J. Clark. She, with her three children and her mother are stopping in this city, where her husband left them some six weeks ago. They are strangers here, and owing to the mysterious absence of Mr. Clark, she is, in addition to her distress about her husband, distressed for means to meet her temporary expenses.

Mr. Clark is said to be very wealthy. Mrs. Clark states that she is unable to meet current expenses without the utmost difficulty. She has been obliged to pawn several articles of silver, and desires to raise some money on valuable papers of her husband's, now in her possession. Among the rest she showed mortgages on land in Michigan, amounting to forty-eight thousand dollars. She was directed to a lawyer for advice.

Pittsburgh Trust Company.

AN ACT

To incorporate the Pittsburgh Trust Co.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, That Joseph S Brown, P H Laufman, H W Oliver, Jr., J H M'Masters, M K Moorhead, Alex Nimick, Simon Beymer, R J Anderson, John Evans and Joshua Rhodes, and their associates, assigns and successors, shall be and they are hereby created a body politic and corporate by the name and style of the Pittsburgh Trust Company.

SEC 2. The capital stock of said bank shall consist of ten thousand shares of the value of fifty dollars each, with the privilege of increasing the same.

The Loss of the Grace Irving.

The Boston *Journal* gives the following additional particulars of the sinking of the little pleasure propeller Grace Irving, Sunday afternoon, off Duxbury, Mass., with Hon. John Bitchie, of Boston, and several citizens of New Bedford on board. The party had purchased the steamer only a few days before for $4,000, and put her in order for the coming pleasure season.

This little craft of only twenty-five and a half tons left Boston at about eight o'clock Sunday morning, bound to New Bedford. At the hour of starting the weather was calm and pleasant, and everything promised a safe run down the bay, otherwise so frail a boat would hardly have ventured out at this season of the year, but in a few hours after leaving the wharf the wind stiffened to a stiff breeze from the northwest, and in the afternoon increased to a gale.

As the sea grew rough under the force of the violent wind, it is supposed that the captain of the boat attempted to run into Plymouth for shelter, but before reaching the harbor the heavy waves overwhelmed her and she went down. She had guards extending round her deck, which afforded a powerful lever to the action of the sea, and it is supposed that her upper works were ripped open, when the water poured in, sinking her immediately, leaving little chance for those on board to escape, the vessel being an old craft and entirely unfit to encounter so rough a gale as was prevailing at the time.

Mr. J. B. Hastings, who reside on the Liversage farm at Brant Rock, in Mashfield, states that he observed the steamer about 3 o'clock passing the point, and she was then about a quarter of a mile off shore. She was apparently at that time all right, but was soon driven a considerable distance out by the high wind. In a very few minutes Mr. Hastings discovered a signal of distress, the steamer then drifting towards the Gurnet Light at Duxbury, and about four miles off shore. He could see several men rushing forward and back on deck, but no boat was launched, nor was there any attempt made to launch one. In twenty minutes after Mr. Hastings first saw the steamers she sunk off the Garnet Light, where the water is very deep. He is certain that no person on board escaped, and thinks they did not have time to launch a boat.

Straw Bail and Its Kindred Frauds.

[Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

"Straw bail" is a term as old as the history of the administration of justice in criminal courts. To commit a theft, get a justice of the peace to accept worthless bail and leave for parts unknown, is a trick known to rogues of every bailable grade. It is a fact notorious to the law profession that bonds taken in civil cases by sheriffs, and indeed all official bonds of every name and nature, are about the poorest security known to human business transactions. Very little money is ever collected on any of them. They grow rusty with "unsatisfied" age in lawyers' offices, sheriffs' offices, and in the archives of the courts. Bail bonds accepted in criminal cases are infinitely worse. The fact has recently come to light that of this class of security $20,000 worth have been taken by the justices of the peace in Cook county since the fire of October, 1871; and that out of the entire lot $206 35 have been recovered. The remaining thirty-six worthless straw bonds are all the Sheriff has to show for as many rogues escaped. A variety of propositions are made to remedy this wholesale failure of justice without even the poor value of a money consideration in return. The chief of these is an amendment to the law, making bail bonds liens on the property of the bailor. This would be admirable provided the bailor ever had any property. But the probability is that in nine cases out of ten where justices of the peace accept bail, the sureties on the bonds are as worthless at the time of signing as the principals. In such instances the proposed amendment to the law would leave the public as remediless as under the present statute. The law is well enough as it is, provided its ministers were faithful and efficient; it makes certain criminal cases bailable, and provides how security may be taken. No justice of the peace is obliged to accept bail until he is satisfied that the security offered is good beyond a peradventure. Justices of the peace in Chicago have sufficient experience with criminals to learn something of physiognomy—something of human nature as exhibited under their direct observation every day of their official lives. If they desire, they can reject straw bail in every instance; accept good bail or none at all, and in default of this send the culprit to jail. If justices of the peace did their duty there would not be one bail-bond in existence where there are now twenty. To correct the "straw bail" abomination we have only to select men of capability and integrity to be justices of the peace. Until this is done it is useless to amend the law in regard to bail-bonds. Our police courts are sinks of iniquity; our justices' offices, in many cases, are but little better. Our police force has for many years been a gross libel on the name, a fraud on the community, and, by reason of its miserable inefficiency, a standing insult to the respectable portion of the people who pay for its support. The justices' offices, the police courts, and the police force are parts of a system through whose insecure meshes the thieves and cut-throats, the burglars and murderers, who infest every great city, are permitted by connivance or design to escape the avenging arm of justice. The "straw bail bond" exposure is a single opening through which the light may shine upon practices which shame the open day. The question of to-day is, reform or anarchy; and the only course by which the first can be secured, and the last averted, is for merchants, business men, and all those having a stake in good government and the prosperity of the city, to do their duty in political affairs, and look after the public interests, or soon there will be no public interests to guard, no peace to preserve, no property to protect.

◆

The Massachusetts House on Saturday passed to a second reading a bill that all places resorted to for prostitution, lewdness or illegal gaming be deemed common nuisances, and punishing whoever keeps such houses by imprisonment.

The Lightest Draft.

Most durable, finest finished and cheapest wagon in use is the Patent Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon made only at the Duquesne Wagon Works, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny. Also, railroad and coal carts, wheelbarrows of every style made to order and on hand.

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Grain can be shipped hence by lake to market as cheaply as from Eastern Iowa or Central Illinois. Cars now run through these Lands from Lake Superior to Dakota. Price of land close to track $4 00 to $8 00 per acre; further away $2 50 to $4 00. **Seven Years' Credit**; Warantee Deeds; Northern Pacific **7-30 Bonds**, now selling at par, received for land at $1 10. No other unoccupied Lands present such advantages to settlers.

Soldiers under the New Law (March, 1872) get 160 acres FREE, near the railroad, by one and two years residence.

Transportation at Reduced Rates furnished from all principal points East to purchasers of Railroad Lands, and to settlers on Government Homesteads. Purchasers, their wives and children **carried free** over the Northern Pacific Road. Now is the time for Settlers and Colonies to get Railroad Lands and Government Homesteads close to the track.

Send for **Pamphlet** containing full information, map and copy of New Homestead Law, Address:

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For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption.

The few compositions, which have won the confidence of mankind and become household words among not only one but many nations, must have extraordinary virtues. Perhaps no one ever secured so wide a reputation, or maintained it so long as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It has been known to the public about forty years, by a long continued series of marvelous cures, that have won for it a confidence in its virtues never equaled by any other medicine. It still makes the most effectual cures of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, that can be made by medical skill. Indeed the CHERRY PECTORAL has really robbed these dangerous diseases of their terrors, to a great extent, and given a feeling of immunity from their fatal effects, that is well founded, if the remedy be taken in season. Every family should have it in their closet for the ready and prompt relief of its members. Sickness, suffering, and even life is saved by this timely protection. The prudent should not neglect it, and the wise will not. Keep it by you for the protection it affords by its timely use in sudden attacks.

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N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortlandt street, New York, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents. july17:mw&f.

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MARRIAGE GUIDE. A PRIVATE COUNSELOR TO THE MARRIED or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries, in producing and preventing offspring, preserving the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and sixty pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

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Elegant buildings: twenty-four teachers; charges moderate. Spring term commences March 26. Send to Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa., for a catalogue. feb22:4tW

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OFFICE OF THE MONONGAHELA BRIDGE CO., Pittsburgh, February 28, 1873.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS have this day declared a dividend of One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents per share, payable to the Stockholders or their representatives on and after March 4th, at the Banking House of N. Holmes & Sons. JNO. G. HOLMES, mar3:3td&3tw Treasurer.

WHISKERS! One package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grom thick and heavy on the smoothest face without injury in 21 days, or money refunded. 25 cents a package, post paid or 3 for 50 cents.

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Five prizes 500
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1 Horse and Buggy, with silver mounted harness worth $600; one fine-toned Rosewood Piano worth $500; ten family Sewing Machines worth $100 each; five gold watches and chains, worth $300 each, five Gold American Watches worth $125 each; ten Ladies Gold Hunting Watches worth $75 each; 800 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all) worth from $20 to $40 each. Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Whole number of Gifts, 6,500. Tickets limited to 60,000.

AGENTS WANTED to sell tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $1; six tickets, $5; twelve tickets, $10; twenty-five tickets, $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to L. D. SINE, Box 86, CINCINNATI, O.

$.300.000

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5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$ 100
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1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	36 prizes of	200
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Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $300. Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $120. Single Shot Guns, $3 to $20. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75c to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, &c. Material and Sporting Goods, at very low prices. Guns and pistols repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our illustrated price list. All orders by mail promptly attended and goods sent every point by express.

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HARRISBURG.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Special to The Post.)

HARRISBURG, March 20, 1873.

Against the Postal-Telegraph Job.

Mr. Rutan's resolution instructing our senators and requesting our members in Congress to vote against any bill authorizing the National Government to assume control of the telegraph line was passed both in the Senate and House almost unanimously.

The New Geological Survey Bill

was called up by Mr. LATTA, but was postponed.

Bills Reported.

The following bills were reported:

Authorizing the School directors Directors of the Eleventh ward to sell their real estate.

Relating to the salaries of county o cers, being a supplement to the bill passed April, 1881, with a negative recommendation.

New Bills.

The following bills were introduced.

By Mr. ANDERSON—For the improvement of Second avenue from the Birmingham bridge to Glenwood, under the provisions of the Penn avenue acts. Passed.

By Mr. McCLURE-Supplement relative to the sale of railroads and the purchase of branch and connecting roads. Referred.

A large number of bills from other districts were read in place, and passed under suspension of the rules.

Public Bill Day—Bills Passed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—The following bills were passed:

Relative to the jurisdiction of courts of equity.

Relative to the limitations of actions.

To release certain oil companies from taxation.

Releaving incorporated manufacturing associations from special taxation.

For the better collection of debts.

To establish a Mechanics, High School.

For the better collection of debts in Pennsylvania.

Western University.

A petition signed by two thousand citizens for an appropriation to the Western University has been sent to Mr. Graham.

Scranton.

A new charter for the city of Scranton, changing the organization of the government, and proposing a check upon frauds, created considerable discussion. It was laid over until next week.

The "Pools."

Several bills passed on call. Among others Senator Anderson's bill, empowering the Coal Exchange to keep the pools in the Monongahela river free from ice, thereby lessening the danger of the destruction of property.

When the new charter came over from the House, Mr. GRAHAM, after a careful examination of the bill, was not thoroughly satisfied that by some of its provisions it might gobble up the City of Allegheny. So as to make the matter clear he added a proviso to the end of the bill that in case at the October election the voters on the North Side should vote against annexation the provision in the bill should in no way apply, and it should be null and void as far as the people of that section were concerned.

Harry Oliver and J. Harvey Jones feel exhausted after their arduous labors in behalf of consolidation, whilst Mr. Huckenstine, Ex-Representative Slack and Mayor Callow say they have accomplished much by the compromise.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Passed.

The House considered the public calendar, passing the following:

Relative to the jurisdiction of Courts of Equity.

To the limitation of action.

To the fees of Surveyor General.

To repeal the act relating to corporations.

For mechanical and manufacturing purposes.

To release certain oil companies from the payment of tax on stocks.

To extend the time of payment of certain enrollment tax.

The Charter.

AFTERNOON SESSION—Mr. BALLANTINE immediately on the re-assembling of the House at three o'clock had the rules suspended and the New City Charter passed by its title under suspension of the rules. It was immediately sent to the Senate. In less than two hours the bill was messaged back to the House as having passed with amendments, which were, that if the districts on the North Side, intended to be considered, should vote against, then the provisions of the bill should not apply. Notwithstanding the House amendment, Senator Graham thought he would be sure of it and nailed on this iron-clad provision to make it certain. The House then concurred.

Emotional Insanity.

The bill to provide for the taking of evidence in homicide cases where the defense was insanity was opposed by Messrs. McCormick, Mahon and Mitchell, and postponed.

Mortgages.

The act relieving mortgages from taxation was favored by Mr. Newmyer, but laid over.

At 6 o'clock a prolonged debate was had on the resolution fixing the time of

Final Adjournment,

Mr. Newmyer (Allegheny) in the chair, who held the gavel during the parliamentary storm with considerable nerve.

General Insurance Law.

NIGHT SESSION.—The general insurance law came up as the special order.

pecial to the Post.)

HARRISBURG, March 21, 1873.

Criminally Insane.

Mr. McCLURE offered a joint resolution to appoint a commission consisting of Dr. Reed, Dr. Kirkbride, Dr. Ray and three members of the Board of Charities to report on the criminally insane of the Commonwealth.

State Treasurer.

Mr. WHITE read an act to regulate the election of State Treasurer.

New Bills.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. WHITE—To build Water Works in Blairsville, and to allow Blairsville to issue bonds.

To submit to a vote of the people a change in the county seat of Clarion county. Defeated.

By Mr. GRAHAM—To allow citizens to hold titles of aliens.

The Charter.

Mr. HUMPHREYS offered a resolution recalling the new Charter from the House.

It being again before the Senate, Mr. HUMPHREYS moved to reconsider "Carried." So the charter was again before the Senate, and was laid over for the present, so as to enable the Senator to examine it.

The General Appropriation Bill

Was taken up, and considered at length, the Senate adhering to the amendments adopted by the Financial Committee.

Mr. RUTAN explained that the act relating to religious congregations passed yesterday did not include Presbyterians.

For and Against

Sundry petitions in favor of centennial aid and remonstrances to the passage of the General Railroad bill were passed.

New Banks.

Bank bills were reported incorporating the Bank of Industry, Fidelity Trust Company, Real Estate Savings Bank, and Hibernia Deposit Bank.

Miscellaneous.

A resolution for adjournment until Monday evening was postponed in order to hold an afternoon and evening session, to consider the Appropriation bill. The remainder of the session was occupied in the consideration and passage of bills on the calendar, none of which are of local interest.

P. R. R.

A bill authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to issue bonds for double its present capital stock—eight million dollars—was passed.

Deserted Children.

Also a bill allowing the Guardians of the Poor to indenture deserted children, the same provision being extended to the Catholic Asylum.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The session was occuied in the reception of reports from Committees, some few unimportant Allegheny bills being reported.

New Bills.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. BALLANTINE—Prohibiting the relatives of School directors to act as teachers.

By Mr. YOUNG—For the increase of pay of Road Commissioners of Lincoln township.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

U. S. SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1873.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Caldwell investigation.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.) regretted that the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Ferry) had submitted a resolution of expulsion. He had given close attention to the debate on the question whether bribery vitiates the election of a member. This debate was confined to the legality of the act by which Caldwell held his seat. It appeared that a majority of the Committee on Elections were in doubt as to the proper method to be pursued; therefore they chose to present a question involving the validity of the election.

Mr. MORTON interrupted Mr. Ferry's remarks as to the resolutions already pending from different Senators on the subject, and said that he, as Chairman of the Committe, took the ground that the Senate has the choice of remedies, and favored expulsion, but a majority of the Committee thought proper to present a resolution declaring the seat vacant, rather than expulsion.

Mr. FERRY, resuming, said he would not commit himself in advance as to the merits of the questions involved, but should approach each of them with the respect due to the State's action and his constitutional action to deal rigidly with official wrong. He then offered an amendment to the amendment pending to place back the first question substantially where it first appeared from the Committee as follows:

That Alexander Caldwell be and is hereby declared to have been elected Senator of the United States by the Legislature of Kansas.

Mr. ALCORN rose and discussed the question of jurisdiction, maintaining that the Constitution makes the act of the Legislature in the election of a Senator the subject of review by the Senate.

Mr. FERRY (Connecticut) in explaining his reasons for having heretofore offered an amendment to the committee's resolution poposing the expulsion of Caldwell, said in examining all the evidence he was unable to avoid the conclusion that the election in January, 1871, was effected by bribery in the interest of Caldwell, the purchase money having been paid by Caldwell himself. Having arrived at this conclusion of the facts, it seemed to be essential not to apply to the dignity and honor of the Senate to the State of public feeling of the country, but for the preservation of the institutions under which we live, that the Senate should in some way emphatically express condemnation of the transaction. According to common law and usage running through all the English decisions until now a bribed vote is no vote, and if it be found that bribed votes effected the election they must be cast out and the election voided. When charges were made that the Senatorial election was procured by bribery, it was the bounden duty of the Senate under the Constitutional clause that made the Senate the judge of the election, qualifications to enquire into the facts.

Some time was spent in the exchange of views as to fixing the order in which pending propositions shall be voted on, but no arrangement was made.

No Senator rising to continue the debate the closing speech devolved on Mr. Morton who said he was not ready to do so to-day and moved that the Senate go into executive session, which was agreed to.

Upon coming out of executive session, the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1873.

Printing Bills, &c.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY it was resolved that the Committee on Public Printing be instructed to inquire into the number of bills, reports and public documents printed for the use of the Senate, and report what changes, if any, are neccessary.

Hour of Meeting.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, the daily hour of meeting of the Senate was fixed for half-past ten, until otherwise ordered.

How the Majority Propose to Rule.

Mr. WRIGHT offered an addition to the rules which he asked to have printed and referred to the Committee on Rules proposing that no debate shall be in order unless it relate to or be pertinent to subject before the Senate; that the debate may be closed by a vote of two-thirds after twenty-four hours' notice; all bills shall be placed upon the calendar in their order, and shall be disposed of in such order unless postponed; all special orders are prohibited unless by unanimous consent, and a bill postponed shall, unless otherwise ordered, go to the foot of the calendar.

Mr. THURMAN objected, and the resolution lies over.

The Senate resumed consideration of

Caldwell's Case.

Mr. Conkling, who was entitled to the floor, being absent, Mr. HAMILTON (Md.) expressed his views on the subject, arguing that the Senate could not go behind the election of a Senator and inquire into the conduct and motives of the members composing the Legislatare. He could not vote to declare the seat of Caldwell vacant, but there was no doubt as to the power to expel a Senator who had passed beyond the control of the Legislature. He could not compromise with fraud, and while he sympathized with the persons on whom he was called to judgment, he could not escape condemning the act of the Senator from Kansas in the most solemn form.

Mr. CONKLING resumed his remarks from yesterday.

Mr. CONKLING condemned as grossly pernicious and indefensible the payment by Caldwell of fifteen thousand dollars to Carney to forbear action in his own behalf and to support Caldwell for Senator. But this did not show bribery of the Legislature, which elected Caldwell.

In conclusion he said he believed the discussion would concentrate the burning focus of public attention on the lax and culpable agencies which tamper with elections, and that States and Congress would severally pass laws punishing bribery in elections. He hoped after the termination of this case, the record would show that the American Senate was calm enough, placid enough, firm enough, trustful enough to maintain the genius, spirit, methods and safeguards of the Constitution as our fathers gave it to us,

Senator Schurz Speaks.

Mr. SCHURZ, alluding to a portion of Mr. Conkling's remarks, asked the Senator from New York whether he had read in the Washington *Chronicle* an article severely criticising his (Schurz) late speech, and saying it was a well known fact that this immaculate reformer had received a two-hundred dollar fee for each speech he made during the late political campaign.

Mr. CONKLING remarked that he was a little surprised that the Senator should make such an inquiry of him.

Mr. SCHURZ, resuming, said he was a little surprised after the friendly discussion here that the Senator should have made such an allusion to him. He characterized the story as an absolute and unmitigated fabrication. He not only did not ask pay, but never received a single cent.

Mr. CONKLING inquired whether the Senator meant the last or previous canvasses.

Mr. SCHURZ replied that a year ago their were similar charges against him in the New York *Times* and he then pronounced them base and unmitigated falsehoods. He would ask the Senator from New York what he would think of him if he had repeated the rumor that the Senator from New York had received ten thousand dollars from the Central Pacific Railroad Company to represent its interests, and if he had made an allusion in such a way as to point to the Senator from New York would he not in such a case have raised a question of propriety and decency.

Mr. CONKLING replied he would deny it, and authorize the Senator from Missouri to say to the man who made that statement that

He was a Liar.

Mr. SCHURZ said, applying the same rule, he would call the story to which the Senator alluded a lie and authorize the Senator from New York to call the originator of it a liar!

Mr. CONKLING—Does the Senator authorize one to say that it is a lie? that in the past campaigns the Senator received specific sums?

Mr. SCHURZ—I authorize him to say that the man lies who charges me with having received two hundred dollars or anything for any speech I declined in the late campaign.

Mr. CONKLING rose to reply, when Mr. SCHURZ said—"I have the floor," and continued: "I authorize the Senator from New York

Also to Call Him a Liar,

who, in regard to other stories, alleges anything not in accordance with the statement on this floor in January, 1872."

Mr. CONKLING thanked the Senator for his direct and luminous answer.

Senator SCHURZ then replied that he thought he would be still more luminous in a little while, and then proceeded to read from his remarks as printed in the Congressional *Globe*, January 8, 1872, explanatory of his course during the different campaigns.

Mr. CONKLING said he made no allusion to the Senator from Missouri in his speech, although he had read that in many cases money had been paid to him for making political speeches. What he had said in his speech was introduced as an argument just and fair, but the Senator from Missouri who had seen that he (Conkling) had not seen, took it for granted that he had traveled out of his way to make an assault upon him. Notwithstanding the grossly improper remark at one point of the observation of the Senator from Missouri, he had

No Feeling of Personal Unkindness

toward that Senator. If his attention had not been called to the subject, he should never have suspected that he had alluded to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. SCHURZ said he was glad to take the explanation such as given, but he was sorry to remark that allusion was made with such particularity that it could not be mistaken. He was sure he had given the Senator from New York any cause for personal unkindness. As to the allusion to a prominent railroad company in connection with the name of the Senator which appeared in the newspapers, it would not have been improper in the Senator to have denied the allegation in the ttrongest language he could command. If the Senator said he made no allusion in his speech to him (Schurz) very well, let it go.

Further discussion continued for a few moments, when Mr. CAMERON obtaind the floor, but yielded to a motion to go into Executive Session, after which the Senate adjourned.

LOCAL OPTION IN THE STATE.

Westmoreland County.

MOUNT PLEASANT, March 21.—Mount Pleasant borough give 48 in favor of, and 131 against License.

Crawford County.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., March 21.—John Fertig was elected Mayor of this city today by a very large majority. A large majority was polled against the Local Option law.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1873.

Convention met at 10 o'clock, President Meredith presiding.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Memorials, petitions and communications were received and laid upon the table.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton sent in a communication, which was read from the Clerk's desk, regarding woman suffrage and Mr. Mann's position upon the subject.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Hay, Chairman, presented the report of Committee on Accounts and Expenditures of the Convention up to the 21st day of February. The accounts of Mr. Imbrie, Chief Clerk, were found correct, and he was ordered to pay the bill of Wm. W. Harding for paper furnished the printer of the Convention, amounting to $1,807 50.

PRINTING THE DEBATES.

Mr. Newlin, Chairman of the Committee on Printing, reported that the Committee did not deem it expedient to report in favor of the resolution to publish the debates of the Convention in two daily papers, as it would cost several hundred dollars a day to do so. The report was agreed to.

NEW COUNTIES.

Mr. Lawrence, Chairman of the Committee on Counties, Townships and Boroughs, reported the following article:

Sec. 1. The Legislature shall have power to erect new counties. No new county shall have an area of less than three hundred square miles, nor a population of less than eighteen thousand; and no county shall be reduced to a less area than four hundred square miles. No new county shall be erected until the same shall be approved by three-fifths of the votes cast by the electors embraced within each of the sections of the counties taken to form the new county.

Sec. 2. That section of the new county taken from another county shall pay its equitable proportion of the existing indebtedness of the county from which it is taken, and if, in the formation of a new county, any township be divided, the indebtedness of such shall be equitably apportioned upon the respective divisions thereof.

Sec. 3. The Legislature shall, by general laws, prescribe the powers of boroughs and townships, and confer upon the courts the authority to erect boroughs and townships, to charge their boundaries, and divide boroughs into wards.

COUNTY, TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Mr. S. A. Purviance, Chairman of the ommittee on County, Township and Borough Officers, submitted the following report:

Sec 1. County officers shall consist of sheriffs, coroners, prothonotaries, registers of wills, recorders of deeds, county commissioners, county treasurers, county surveyors, clerks of the courts, district attorneys, and such others as may from time to time be established by law. Provided that, with the exception of the sheriff and coroner, any two or more county offices may be filled by one person, if so directed by law.

Sec. 2. County officers shall be elected at the General Elections, and shall hold their offices for such terms as may be prescribed by law. All vacancies shall be filled in such manner as the Legislature may direct.

Sec. 3. All county, township and borough officers who receive compensation for their services, shall be paid by salary to be prescribed by law; and all fees attached to any county, township or borough office shall be received by the proper officer for and on account of the State, county, township or borough, as may be directed by law. Provided, however, that the annual salary of any such officer shall not exceed the aggregate yearly amount of fees collected by him.

Sec. 4. The salary of no county, township or borough officer shall be increased after his election, or during the term for which he is elected.

Sec. 5. The Legislature shall provide by law for the strict accountability of all county, township and borough officers, as well for the fees which may be collected by them, as for all public or municipal moneys which may be paid to them.

Sec 6 Any person shall be eligible for election to any office of any county, township or borough, respectively, of which he is a qualified elector.

REPORT ON LEGISLATION.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the Report of the Committee on Legislation, Mr. Armstrong in the chair.

The 36th section being under consideration when the Convention adjourned yesterday afternoon, debate was resumed, and several amendments were offered.

The substitute offered by Mr. Buckalew then passed, and is as follows:

A member of the Legislature, who shall solicit, demand or receive, or consent to receive, directly or indirectly, for himself, or for another, from any company, corporation or person, any money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial, reward, or anything of value or enjoyment, or of personal advantage, or of promise thereof for his vote or official influence, or for withholding the same, or with an understanding expressed or implied that his vote or official action shall be in any way influenced thereby, or who shall solicit or demand any such money or other advantage, matter or thing aforesaid, for another as the consideration for his vote or official influence, or for withholding the same, or shall give or withhold his vote or influence in consideration of the payment or promise of such money, advantage, matter or thing to another, shall be held guilty of bribery within the meaning of this Constitution, and shall incur the disabilities provided thereby for said offense, and such additional punishment as is or shall be provided by law.

Sec. 37, Any person who shall directly or indirectly, or by means of or through any artful or dishonest device, offer, give or promise any goods, things of value, testimonial, privelege or personal advantage to any executive or judicial officer or member of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, to influence him in the performance of any of his public or official duties, shall be guilty of bribery, and punished in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, was passed.

Sec. 38. The Legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, shall provide by law to compel any person who may have offered or promised a bribe, or solicited or received one, to testify against any person who may have Committed the offence of bribery, as defined in the foregoing sections, and the person so compelled to testify shall be exempt from punishment for the offence concerning which he is so required to testify, and of which he may be guilty; and any person convicted of the offence of bribery, as hereinbefore defined, shall, as part of the punishment therefor, be disqualified from holding office or position or honor, trust or profit in this Commonwealth, was not agreed to, and the following substitute, offered by Mr. Dodd (Venango) was adopted:

Any person who may have given, offered, or promised a bribe, or solicited or received one, may be compelled to testify in any judicial proceeding against any person who may have committed the offence of bribery as defined in the foregoing sections and the testimony of such witness shall not be used against him in any judicial proceeding; and any person convicted of the offence of bribery shall, as part of the punishment therefor, be disqualified from holding office or position of honor, trust or profit in this Commonwealth.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21, 1873.

At 10 o'clock the Convention was called to order, the President being in the chair.

Rev. Dr. Curry asked the blessing of Heaven upon the delegates, and especially upon the important question to be considered this day—that if the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors—and prayed that the day may soon arrive when drunkenness shall not be known in all the borders of the Commonwealth.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Petitions and memorials in reference to the acknowledgement of God in the constitution, and the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, were received and laid on the table.

A communication was received from a committee of gentlemen, asking the use of the Hall for next Monday night, when addresses will be made in favor of acknowledging Almighty God and the Christian religion in the constitution of the Commonwealth. The petition was granted.

A resolution that on and from Monday next the Convention shall hold two sessions daily was lost.

Several other resolutions were offered and voted down.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Armstrong in the chair, on the section reported by Committee on Legislation, with instructions that it be submitted separately to a vote of the people. It is as follows:

No license shall be granted to sell vinous, spirituous or malt liquors, or any admixture thereof, or any other intoxicating drinks, and any sale of such liquors, except for mechanical, medicinal or sacramental purposes, shall be a misdemeanor, and punished as shall be provided by law.

Mr. Mann (Potter) then resumed his remarks, and set forth the evils of intemperance at length.

Mr. D. N. White (Allegheny) offered the following amendment:

The manufactnre and sale of alcoholic liquors, whether fermented, brewed or distilled, or any admixture, part of which is alcoholic and adapted to be used as a beverage, are prohibited.

The manufacture and sale of such liquors for exportation, for medicinal, sacramental mechanical or artistic purposes, by agents specially provided by the law, are excepted.

The General Assembly shall, within one year after the adoption of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for the enforcement of this provision.

Mr. White then proceeded to deliver an argument in defense of his proposition.

Mr. Beebe (Venango) offered the following amendment to the amendment, and to take the place of the section:

That the sale of intoxicating liquors, or mixtures thereof containing the same, as a beverage, shall be hereafter prohibited.

Mr. Mantor (Crawford) made an impassioned and eloquent appeal to the Convention to submit this section to a vote of the people of Pennsylvania. They demanded it, and the thousands of petitions received here from every city, town and hamlet in the State showed how deeply the masses of the Commonwealth feel on this important, this vital question.

Mr. Carter (Lancaster) followed in favor of the proposition.

Mr. Curry (Blair) took up the subject. He believed that the provisions of the section would strike at the very root of the hideous evil of intemperance.

Mr. DeFrance (Mercer) supported the section, and trusted that it would be submitted to the people.

Mr. Stewart (Franklin) believed that the proposition should be submitted to a popular vote.

Mr. MacVeagh (Dauphin) thought that this was a question of individual judgment, and argued against the section as it came from the Committee.

Mr. Hazzard (Washington) advocated the sending of the question down to the people for their endorsement or rejection.

Mr. Craig (Lawrence) thought, in accordance with the wish of the people, the sale of intoxicating liquors as beverages should be prohibited, and he wished to have their voice upon the subject at the polls.

Mr. McMurray (Jefferson) said that he had never made a temperance speech, and did not intend doing so now. He, however, wanted to vote for the proposition to send this matter to the people, believing that they would decide against the accursed evil now afflicting every community in the State.

The vote was then taken upon the amendmend of Mr. White (Allegheny), and it was agreed to—54 in the affirmative and 16 in the negative.

The question then occurred upon the section.

Mr. Gowen (Philadelphia) did not believe in sumptuary laws, and was opposed to incorporating this question in our Constitution. We cannot control the desires of man to drink, any more than we can him in his religious opinions. You cannot stop the sale of liquor by legislation. Mr. Gowen was here interrupted by at least half a dozen gentlemen, and the interrogatories flew so fast that Mr. Buckalew rose to a point of order, that the gentleman entitled to the floor should have at least time to finish one sentence before he was interrupted. [Laughter.] He argued that this sumptuary law would drive many of our best citizens, men of energy, capital and sobriety, from the Commonwealth, instancing especially the German population.

Judge Lawrence (Washington) from experience in his own counry, was satisfied of the benefit resulting from no license. There, no man up for public office would dare to enter one of the two places where liquor was sold. He would be defeated. Neither party, Democratic or Republican, would touch him. He believed that there should be placed in our Constitution something of the nature of the amendment or the section as it was demanded by the people. The section as amended was then adopted by a large majority the noes being few and far between.

SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Mr. Smith (Allegheny) offered the following additional section, which was agreed to:

The Legislature shall by law empower the Secretary of Internal Affairs to prepare a system of weights and measures and gauges for solid or liquid merchandise, and also the requisite implements, tests and instructions. Complements of these shall be furnished to each county and municipality, which may, each for itself, appoint officers for the inspection of merchandise, manufactures or live stock; but a State officer shall be continued or created for such purposes.

The Committee then rose, and the report as amended was read and passed to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. MacVeagh, the Convention again went into Committee of the Whole, on the report from the Committee on Cities and City Charters, before under consideration, Mr. Darlington in the chair.

Section 3, that "the Mayor shall have a qualified veto on all acts and ordinances passed by Councils, shall see that the duties of the several officers are faithfully performed, but shall exercise no judicial functions, civil or criminal," came up with the amendment previously offered by Mr. Littleton, that all officers not elective be appointed by the Mayor.

Mr. Wetherill (Philadelphia) objected to it as placing too much power in the hands of the Mayor.

Mr. Broomall (Delaware) hoped that the amendment would be voted down.

Nr. Hanna (Phildelphia) was satisfied with the section as it came from the committee, and agreed with his colleague that the power thus suggested to be placed in Mayor's hands would be larger and more influential than that belonging to the executive of the State.

Mr. Stanton (Philadelphia) hoped that the section unamended would pass. The gentleman preceding him had covered the ground of opposion to the proposed amendement fully, and he trusted effectively.

Without coming to a vote, the Committee rose with leave to sit to-morrow.

A motion to adjourn until Monday next showed that there was no quorum present, and the Convention ajourned to meet to-morrow at 10 P. M.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22, 1873.

At 10 o'clock the Convention was called to order by President Meredith, and opened with prayer by Chaplain Curry.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

A large batch of petitions and memorials were presented and referred.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Armstrong (Lycoming) presented the following resolution, which lies over for one day:

That the Convention will not proceed to the consideration on second reading of any article of the Constitution until all the articles reported from standing committees have been considered in Committee of the Whole.

CITIES AND CITY CHARTERS.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the Report on Cities and City Charters, Mr. Darlington in the Chair.

Section 3 was again taken up, and debate resumed on Mr. Littleton's amendment.

Messrs. Littleton, Guthrie, MacConnell, J. W. F. White, Walker, Stanton and others engaged in the discussion. The amendment was agreed to.

Several additional amendments were made and voted down, after much desultory discussion.

The vote was taken on the section as amended, and it was disagreed to.

Sec 4. The Legislature shall pass no special law creating any municipality or regulating its form of government or the management of its internal affairs, or altering the charter of any city now existing, or creating a public commission for any purpose, unless such law is specially asked for by a majority of each council for a definite object, nor shall such special law have any force or effect, unless accepted by a majority of the legal voters voting at the next municipal election after the acceptance by the councils. Every municipality shall have power to pass laws for its own regulation, not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States or the Constitution of this Commonwealth.

Without proceeding to act on the section, the Committee rose, with leave to sit on Monday.

On motion adjourned.

THE SCAFFOLD.

Foster's Fate.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The execution of Fostet took place at seventeen minutes past nine o'clock this morning, in the Toombs. There were hundreds waiting outside the Toombs this morning, hoping to be able to witness Foster's execution. The crowds were kept back by the police and not one in twenty of those outside, however, were not admitted. The prisoner in the morning was very faint. He partook of some coffe, but ate nothing. Rev. Drs. Tyng and Schoonmaker attended him. He engaged in devotional exercises until a few minutes before the execution.

At twelve minutes past nine o'clock Foster left his cell, on his march to the scaffold. As he entered the yard, Foster gave one quick, startled glance around, but instantly recovered himself, and walked with tolerably firm step to the gallows. He was attended by Sheriff Brennan and Under Sheriff Stevens, and was closely followed by Rev. Dr. Tyng and Rev. Mr. Schoonmaker, the former of whom preached as he walked. On reaching the gallows, Foster, of his own accord, placed himself beneath the noose. His face looked very pale beneath the black cap, and grew paler every moment. As Dr. Tyng prayed, he bowed his head and covered his face with his right hand for six minutes. Dr. Tyng continued his prayer, and it was evident that Foster was at the point of swooning. The Sheriff quietly signed to Dr. Tyng to finish as quickly as possible, and advancing shook Foster by the hand. Dr. Tyng then bade him farewell, and at 9:18 A. M. the signal was given, and Foster was jerked violently into the air. Foster was a heavy man, and for once the neck was broken, and the spectators were spared the terrible spectacle of a man writhing in the throes of strangulation. The heart ceased to beat in rather less than twelve minutes from the time the weight fell, and in all probability Foster died without a pang.

In the afternoon Fosters body was removed from the Toombs to the residence of his widow.

THE RETURNS.

Official Figures of the Vote For and Against License.

Yesterday morning the official returns of last Friday's vote on the license question were opened by Clerk McCleary. The following are the official figures with the exception of three districts from which no returns had been made:

PITTSBURGH.

Districts.	For.	Against.
First ward	433	165
Second ward	426	163
Third ward	408	49
Fourth ward	283	212
Fifth ward	768	57
Sixth ward	695	246
Seventh ward	341	221
Eighth ward	398	277
Ninth ward	637	55
Tenth ward	478	45
Eleventh ward	419	265
Twelfth ward, 1st pre'ct	340	166
Twelfth ward, 2d pre'ct	386	212
Thirteenth ward, 1st pre'ct	162	185
Thirteenth ward, 2d pr'ct	48	44
Fourteenth ward	583	222
Fifteenth ward	517	73
Sixteenth ward, 1st pre'ct	247	47
Sixteenth ward, 2d precinct	299	66
Seventeenth ward	650	318
Eighteenth ward	79	47
Nineteenth ward	144	190
Twentieth ward	157	211
Twenty-first ward, 1st pre'ct	309	161
Twenty-first ward, 2d pre'ct	14	3
Twenty-second ward	65	75
Twenty-third ward	156	93
Twenty-fourth ward	208	92
Twenty-fifth ward	397	186
Twenty-sixth ward	621	267
Twenty-seventh ward	324	29
Twenty-eighth ward	426	203
Twenty-ninth ward	345	134
Thirtieth ward	258	127
Thirty-first ward	118	28
Thirty-second ward	176	97
Thirty-third ward	80	49
Thirty-fourth ward	173	33
Thirty-fifth ward	105	27
Thirty-sixth ward	190	112
Total	12,924	5,190

ALLEGHENY.

First ward	352	426
Second ward	460	867
Third ward 1st precinct	283	375
Third ward, second precinct	835	15
Fourth ward, first precinct	506	373
Fourth ward, second precinct	486	86
Fifth ward	335	389
Sixth ward	484	416
Seventh ward	1059	34
Eighth ward	311	38
Ninth ward	160	48
Total	5335	3130

BOROUGHS.

	For	Ag'st.
Mansfield	73	45
Sewickley	26	145
Etna	175	94
Elizabeth	24	173
West Elizabeth	68	38
McKeesport	244	113
Verona	27	21
Bellevue	3	67
Millvale	65	54
Sharpsburg	224	176
Chartiers	91	15
Braddocks	123	86
Tarentum	...	...

TOWNSHIPS.	For	Agst.
Baldwin, first precinct	76	27
Baldwin, second precinct	103	64
Elizabeth, first precinct	5	60
Elizabeth, second precinct	43	18
Elizabeth, third precinct	—	—
Elizabeth, fourth precinct	28	64
Fawn	29	38
North Fayette	65	71
Patton, first precinct	32	43
Patton, second precinct	29	65
Franklin	54	30
Pine	35	48
Wilkins, both precincts	170	254
Plum	18	96
South Fayette	6	87
East Deer	56	101
Robinson, first precinct	40	13
" second precinct	68	59
Indiana, first precinct	125	89
" second precinct	84	72
Upper St. Clair	8	81
Jefferson	88	52
North Versailles	70	60
South Versailles, 1st pct	23	27
" " 2d pct	19	19
" " 3d pct	57	23
Hampton	88	38
West Deer	50	92
Reserve	146	4
Richland	57	56
Neville	5	27
McClure	88	70
Leet	27	46
Mifflin	203	67
Chartiers	133	81
McCandless	107	47
Sewickley	21	14
Union	73	100
Harrison	116	118
Moon	18	98
North End District	64	50
Shaler, first precinct	119	25
Shaler, second precinct	73	33
Crescent	18	24
Lower St. Clair	270	47
Marshall	33	2
Scott, first precinct	16	22
Scott, second precinct	45	47
Kilbuck, first precinct	38	55
Kilbuck, second precinct	80	26
Lincoln	6	30
Findley	49	94
Stowe	58	23
Snowden	35	91
Ohio	36	44
Penn	75	83
Ross, first precinct	48	43
Ross, second precinct	75	36
Forward	—	—

RECAPITULATION.

PITTSBURGH.

Total vote for License	12,924
Total vote against License	5,190
Majority for License	7,734

ALLEGHENY.

Total vote for License	5,335
Total vote against License	3,130
Majority for License	2,205

BOROUGHS.

Total vote for License	1,143
Total vote against License	1,027
Majority for License	116

TOWNSHIPS.

Total vote for License	3,777
Total vote against License	3,194
Majority for License	583

IN FAVOR OF THE CELESTIALS.

The Petition of the "177" Respectable Citizens Produced—More Mongolians Coming.

In Saturday's issue of THE POST we remarked that "the names of the one hundred and seventy-seven respectable citizens, &c., of Beaver Falls who are in favor of 'John,' have been called for. Rev. Mr. Williams ought to come to the front now with the 'original copy'" &c. Yesterday we were called on by Mr. Henrici, President of the Economite Society, and one of the principal Directors of the Beaver Falls Cutlery Co., and shown the original list containing the names of one hundred and seventy seven respectable citizens who are opposed to any further agitation of the Chinese question, and who object to forcing the company to abandon their business and leave Beaver Falls. The list embraces all phases of society including physicians, ministers of the gospel, druggists, merchants, laborers, clerks, property holders, owners of mills, and factories, and even the "oldest inhabitant" of Beaver Falls. Mr. Henrici states that it is in contemplation to add to the one hundred and ninety Mongolian knife grinders, one hundred and ten more the coming season. Mr. Henrici says the Chinese workmen are models of industry sobriety and skill, and intimates that "Chinese bark" would be preferable to Peruvian bark as a theraputic agent for the cure of the "striking" fever which is now pervading the country.

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SINKING OF THE BRILL.

The Pittsburgh Packet, Brill, Captain M. A. Cox, Strikes a Wall of the New Louisville Canal, and Sinks in Twenty Feet of Water—All on Board Saved—Freight for this City on Board—Losses and Insurance.

The following Associated Press telegram from Louisville explains itself:

LOUISVILLE, March 25.—About nine o'clock to-night, as the steamer Brill, bound from Nashville to Pittsburgh, was entering the mouth of the new canal, she struck the starboard side of her bow on the unfinished wall below the lock, the wall being covered with water, and a snow storm prevailing, Captain Cox on the hurricane deck, and the pilot, T. J. Bruce, at the wheel. The boat was immediately backed, a tarpaulin hung over the bow, the pumps set to work, and the officers thinking they could save her moved on into the canal; but when she entered the first lock the water made so rapidly that she sunk and now lies quartering across the canal. She careened on one side and up to the hurricane deck in water with an immense hole in the starboard bow. As soon as they saw the boat must sink the officers, crew and passengers stepped off on the wall of the lock, and nobody was hurt. The Captain thinks he can't raise her till the water falls, and will enter a protest to-morrow. The Brill was valued at $15,000, and insured for $10,000 in equal amounts in the Eureka, Citizens, Pittsburgh and Boatmens', companies of Pittsburgh. She was owned by her Captain, M. A. Cox. The chimneys fell over-board where she careened. It is not known whether any other machinery was displaced. The water is fifteen or twenty feet deep where she lies. The Brill had two hundred and fifty tons of iron, one hundred tons for this place, the rest for Pittsburgh; also, twenty tons of boiler iron from Hillman's mills, Tennessee, fifteen of which were for Louisville, the remainder for Pittsburgh. She had sixteen bales of cotton in the hold consigned to Dickey & Co., Pittsburgh; a lot of feathers to Edmonson & Son, Pittsburgh, and a lot of flax seed to Craighead & Co., Pittsburgh; besides other lots of miscellaneous freight.

The boat lies in such a position as to block up the passage of the canal, but steamers can take the falls at this stage of water, and when the water falls the boat can be raised.

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Methodist Episcopal Conference.

In the Pittsburgh M. E. Conference, now in session at Salem, Ohio, Bishop Harris presiding, the opening religious exercises on Saturday morning were conducted by Rev. Mr. Wolf.

S. T. Mitchell, M. J. Seppy, J. R. Keys, M. C. Harris, J. W. McIntyre, C. H. Fritt, C. W. Miller, J. W. Miles, W. L. Slease, T. W. Anderson, S. F. Bezealle, M. M. Sweeney and S. G. Miller were elected to elder's orders.

Kadama, a converted Japanese, was transferred from the Baltimore Conference, in order to be elected to deacon's and elder's orders.

A J Rich, I Dallas, T Davidson and S Franklin were continued in a supernumerary relation.

M W Dallas was granted a supernumerary relation.

John S Wakefield was, at his own request, granted a superannuated relation.

Samuel Lewis, J K Miller, J Monroe, Z H Coston, P M McGowan, P Cook, W Athey, H J Clark, A Jackson, J L Read, C Morrison, J H Ebbert, L Petty, B F Sarotuli, H Cree, C H Jackson, T Winstanley, J V Yarnall, R Hopkins, A Baker, J Phillips, H K McCue, H McCall, T C McClure, J P Saddler, E P Jacobs, E Berkett, D Crass, were continued in the superannuated relation.

W N Webster, J H Henry, H J Smith, J A Danks, E R Jones, J W Toland E D Holtz, J W Foutz, N Davis, M J Ingram, C S Backell, M C Grimes, B J Davis, B T Thomas, N B Stewart, T J Karz, T Finley, were continued as deacons.

Levi Leyman, James Brush, John W McAbee, A Reams, H Faupel, L Timberlake, local preachers, were elected to deacons' orders. A Newton, J Alexander, were elected to local elders' orders.

The Board of Stewards reported that the amount coming into their hands is over ten thousand dollars. This has been distributed to the claimants in sums ranging from $325 downward.

The Conference was not in session on Friday, but the day was occupied by the Bishop and his Cabinet in arranging the appointments for the ensuing year.

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FATAL RESULT.

Death of an Old Citizen.

Yesterday Mr. James M'Cully, an old and well-known citizen, died at his residence on Hiland avenue from injuries received on Tuesday, by being thrown from a buggy. The vehicle had been overturned in turning a sharp curve, and deceased thrown heavily to the ground, and while prostrate was trodden on by the horse and injured internally.

The deceased was about seventy-four years of age, and was widely known in this section of the country. For many years he was engaged in the flour and grain business on Wood street, but subsequently retired to the farm, now within the city limits, but then in the country. Since his retirement from mercantile business, he has been in farming and fruit culture. He assumed considerable wealth and his estate will probably aggregate one million dollars in value. A portion of his property was condemned by the Water Commission for reservoir purposes, and a compromise was finally made with him by which he received $171,368 in cash for the amount taken, it being specially agreed that the house in which he lived was not to be disturbed during his lifetime.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	115⅝
United States 6s, 1881, bid	117
United States 6s (Coupons)	118¾
United States 5-20s, 1862	115¾
United States 5-20s, 1864, bid	115¾
United States 5-20s, 1865	117
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	114⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867	116¾
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), bid	116½
United States 10-40s	111
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	114
Currency Sixes	115½
New 5 Per Cents	113

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, March 27, 1873.

REMARKS—The weather continues changeable, resembling April far more than March. Trade, generally speaking, is improving in most branches of business, although the volume of business could not be termed large. Our rivers are in fair navigable order from their headwaters to the mouth. Produce—The receipts are steadily increasing although there does not seem to be any surplus stock on hand. Hay—The demand has improved and prices have an upward tendency; the stock in first hands is not a large one. Flour—We have to report a weak market with the advantage on the side of buyers who don't appear very anxious to take advantage of the same. The millers continue to complain of the high prices of wheat and the low prices of flour, contending that there is no money to be made at present prices. Bacon—We have to notice a continued firm market with a good local demand. The stock in first hands is considered ample for all ordinary purposes. Groceries—The market is unsettled; coffees are reported heavy and difficult to dispose of at present prices. Sugars are steady but unchanged; the leading dealers are well prepared for the spring trade.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last review:

Flour, bbls	1,545
Apples, bbls	129
Corn, sks	125
Barley, sks	1,248
Oats, sks	1,471
Butter, pks	28
Wheat, sks	1,360
Bacon, tcs	65
Rye, sacks	170
Cheese, bxs	25
Bacon, pcs	3,000

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted; from store, in a small way, the customary advance is obtained.

HAY—The market was steady with a fair trade demand at prices that have ruled for some days; we quote baled in lots at $28a30 per ton; country hay from wagons sells at $30a35, as per quality and condition.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The prices we have for some time noted continue; the market is certainly in a healthy condition, so far as holders are concerned; we quote as follows: Sugar cured hams 13¾a14c; sugar cured shoulders 8¼a8⅜c; breakfast bacon 12a13c; dried beef 18c; beef tongues $7 50 per dozen; mess pork $16 50; plain shoulders 7½c; rib sides 9c; clear rib 9½c; clear 9¾c; lard, leaf in tierces 9¾c, half barrels 10¼c; pails 10⅜c; pigs feet $4 40 per half barrel.

MILLFEED—The mills quote as follows: Middlings $1 60a1 80; seconds $1 20a1 40; shorts $1 00; chopped corn and oats $1 40; corn $1 35; bolted corn meal $1 35 per cwt.

POTATOES—Steady at 80a85c per bushel.

PEANUTS—We note sales at 4¼a5c per pound.

MAPLE SUGAR—Is selling at 18a20c; maple syrup $1 50c per gallon.

POULTRY—Sales of live chickens by the coop at 80a90c per pair.

APPLES—The receipts are steadily increasing, with an ample supply in first hands. The demand was confined principally to choice lots for local purposes. We quote as follows: Choice fruit, $2 75a8 25; common to fair, $2a2 50 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—The market was entirely devoid of animation; the supply exceeds the demand. We can report sales at 45a55c per gallon.

ALE—The demand was fair and sales regular at the following: India ale, $11 per bbl; XX ale, $10; X ale, $8a9 per bbl; half bbls. in proportion.

ASHES—We have no change to note; the demand is increasing. We quote as follows: Soda ash, common, favorite brands for window glass makers, 4½a4¾c; refined, for flint glass manufacturers, 5¾a6c. Pots, 9¼a9⅞c; pearls, 11a11½c. Nitrate soda, 4¾a5c; arsenic, 3½a4c. Black lead, 6c per lb.

BEESWAX—Market steady, with a good trade demand at 33a35c per lb.

BUTTER—We can report liberal receipts and an active market, so far as relates to choice lots. Prices are unchanged; we quote as follows: Choice to fancy at 35a36c; good to prime at 30c; common to medium at 15a23c per lb.

BEANS—Are in fair supply. We note regular sales at $2 10a2 50a2 75 per bushel as per quality.

BROOM CORN—Market steady at 4a6a7c per lb.

CARBON OIL—The market was a shade firmer. Prices have evidently touched bottom. We quote standard brands at 14¾a15c per gallon.

CANNED GOODS—The demand and sales were limited. Buyers are taking hold sparingly. We quote as follows: Peaches, 3 lb cans, at $3 00a3 25 per doz; 2 lb cans at $2 50; common Winslow's at $3 00; other brands at $2 50a2 75. Tomatoes at $2 25a2 50.

CHEESE—Market steady with a good trade demand, with sales at the following prices: New York goshen 17a17½c; Ohio goshen 16a16½c; factory 14a15c; dairy 10a12a14c per pound.

CORN MEAL—Selling at $1 50a1 60 per cwt.

CONCENTRATED LYE—The market was entirely devoid of animation. The current rates are $7 50a8 00 per case.

CRANBERRIES—The stock in first hands is considered ample. Sales of Sackett's Belle Berries at $13 50a14 00; common 10 00a12 00 per barrel.

CEMENT—In good supply; as prices are unchanged we omit them.

EGGS—Scarce and high.

FLOUR—The market is dull; the tendency being to decline. We quote spring wheat $1 25a8; winter wheat $8 50a9; Minnesota $8 25 per barrel.

GRAIN—The market was a quiet one, dealers evidently have but little faith in present prices. Wheat scarce; we quote red winter at $1 75a1 80; amber $1 80; white $1 85a1 90 per bushel. Oats are firmer; the receips have fallen off; black 41a42c; white 45a46c. Corn—Shelled 49a50c; in elevator 51a52c; ear corn 53a54c. Rye steady at 85a90c. Barley nominal; spring 85a90c; fall 95ca$1.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, March 27, 1873.

REMARKS—The crude market was decidedly stronger. The advance we noted yesterday was maintained and a further one demanded. This looks healthy for holders. At Parker's the following sales were reported: 2,000 bbls at $2 05 and 2,000 do $2 10 per bbl; holders here were demanding 6¼c, and were not anxious to sell.

For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was decidedly with an improved demand and a further advance in prices; standard brands in large lots, 15½c 15¾c demanded. Sales of car load lots at work at 16c; the market was firmer in the East.

OIL BARRELS.

The market was a quiet one and prices have undergone no change; we quote city make at $1 90a2 00; country $1 85.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE March 26.—The *Courier* says: The petroleum markets were rather unsteady and irregular. On the Upper Road the market opened firm at $2 30 and closed weak at $2 25. At Oil City the market closed firm at $2 30 bid and $2 35 asked. The market at Parker's Landing closed firm at $2 05a2 10. The market at Tidioute closed firm at $2 10 asked and $2 05 bid. The home refined market was nominal at 10½c in bulk and 14½c in bbls. The sales and re-sales of crude in the oil regions for March were as follows:

UPPER CREEK.

2,000	bbls	spot	2 32½
1,000	do	do	2 30
500	do	do	2 30
2,000	do	do	2 25

OIL CITY.

1,000	do	do	2 30
500	do	do	2 30
2,000	do	regular	2 32½

PARKER'S.

500	do	do	2 10
1,000	do	do	2 05
2,000	do	do	2 10
1,000	do	do	2 05
500	do	do	2 10

TIDIOUTE.

200	do	do	2 05

NEW YORK, March 26. Closing of the 25th. The market was stronger for crude in bulk at 9½c; refined 20c for short delivery; sales of 5,000 bbls for early delivery at 20c; cases steady and held at 25¾a26c. Philadelphia delivery—market more in seller's favor with a better demand; sales of 5,000 bbls refined, last half of May at 20c.

ROUSEVILLE, March 26.—Market firm and held at $2 20.

OIL CITY, March 26.—Market firm and advancing at $2 45; upper road $2 30; lower road $2 25.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 26.—Market quiet at $2 10.

TITUSVILLE, March 26.—Market not so firm as yesterday; spot $2 25.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—Market very strong.

Standard White	19c
Crude	8½c
Cases	24½c
April	19½c
May	20c

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
MONDAY, March 24, 1873.

CATTLE.

The receipts since our last report have been liberal both of through stock and of cattle intended for sale here. Among the offerings were several lots from the adjoining counties, including Beaver, Washington, Butler, Mercer and other points. The largest number of offerings for sale here consisted principally of the common and medium grades. The market, taken as a whole, was a firm one; as a matter of course the principal inquiry was for prime grades. There was also a fair inquiry for stockers, and prices for that discription of stock are tending upwards. The following are the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lbs steers	$7 00
Extra 1,400 lbs do	6 75a6 85
Extra 1,300	6 25a6 50
Extra 1,200	5 75a6 00
Prime 1,100	5 25 5 50
Fair 1,000	4 75a5 00
Bulls	2 50a4 50
Common	3 75a4 25
Stockers	4 25a4 75

SHEEP.

The run was a fair one and the demand was fully up to the average, although sellers were not satisfied with the prices obtained. The fact is that the low price of wool has depressed the sheep market very materially; the result was that the market favored buyers. We quote nominally as follows:

PRICES.

95a100 lb fine wool	$6 75
90a 95 lb do do	6 00a6 50
75a 89 lb do do	5 25a5 50

Common and inferior lots sold at a variety of prices, according to quality and condition.

HOGS.

The quotations were only in a retail way, the bulk of the hog sales being made at the Central Yards. We quote nominally as follows:

Extra Philadelphia	$5 65a5 80
Yorkers, prime smooth	5 25a5 30
Common hogs very firm at	5 00a5 15

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST
THURSDAY, March 27, 1873.

REMARKS—We have to report an exceedingly dull market with more sellers than buyers; this, however, has been the situation for some time; we have seldom noticed the market as dull as at the present time; in fact, there don't seem to be any buyers at the present prices and the market is evidently entirely demoralized; this appears to be the situation both in the East and West, and parties who have been holding for months past for higher prices are beginning to discover that they have made a mistake and would be very willing to accept prices they refused at the beginning of the season, as they would like to be clear of the old stock before the new makes its appearance. We quote nominally as follows:

Fine fleece	48a50c
Choice clips	51a53c
Unwashed	28a30c

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, March 27, 1873.

CATTLE.

The week's receipts of cattle up to this time have been fair of through stock and only moderate of stock for sale here. There was a fair attendance of buyers on hand and most of them were inclined to purchase provided the stock offered met their view. The market was tolerably active and certain holders were asking an advance of fully ¼c per lb; taken as a whole the market was decidedly in favor of holders; how long it will continue is altogether another matter; we merely give things as they are. The following are the nominal rates:

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lbs steers	$7 00a7 10
Extra 1,400 lbs steers	6 75a6 85
Prime, 1,300 lbs steers	6 25a6 50
Extra 1,200 lbs steers	5 75a6 00
Fair, 1,100 lbs steers	5 00a5 50
Fair 1,000 lbs steers	4 25a4 75
Bulls	3 50a4 50

SHEEP.

The receipts since our last review were light up to the present time; the result was a firm market with the advantage on the side of holders, who will make good use of the same; most of them were holding out for an advance of fully ¼c on most descriptions as compared with last week's prices. The market closed firm at the following;

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs fine wool	$ 7 00
Prime 95 lbs do	6 50a6 75
Prime 85 lbs	6 00a6 25
Fair 80 lbs	5 50a5 75

Common sold at various prices.

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs were fair and fully up to the demand. Philadelphia men were taking but few hogs to-day and the market for prime hogs ruled rather dull. On Yorkers, trade has been fair and a good many hogs have changed hands. The market closed moderately firm at the following figures:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia	$5 80
Prime "	5 50a5 75
Prime Yorkers	5 30
Fair	5 25

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The chief topic of discussion in financial circles to-day was the advance in the rate of discount in the Bank of England to 4 per cent.

Money active and stronger at 1-32a1-16 per cent. and interest per diem on call. The Usury bill providing against collecting over 7 per cent passed the State Senate.

Sterling strong at 8¼a8¾.

Gold active and higher, ranging from 115¾ to 116¼, closing at 115½ to 116.

Loans at 1a7 per cent for carrying.

Clearings $61,000,000.

Treasury disbursements $120,000.

Customs receipts $465,000.

Exports $306,000 in silver bars.

Governments strong, with an advance of ⅛ per cent. in five-twenties; fives an eighth lower.

State bonds dull. Tennessee's and Missouri's weak. Railroad mortgages steady.

Stocks dull generally and weak, but fluctuations, except in Pacific Mail, Panama, Harlem and Erie, were not especially important. Pacific active, and had many fluctuations between 59 and 57⅝, closing somewhat above the lowest price. Panama declined from 115½ to 112½, reaching to 113¼. Harlem rose to 137¾, and fell to 135, closing at 135½. Erie strong, and rising from 64⅜ to 65½ on Albany legislation on rate of fare.

Hartford and Erie 2⅝a3. Market dull and irregular at close. During the day Canton was offered from 105 down to 90, but closed at 95 bid.

DRY GOODS.

There was a fairly active movement with jobbers to-day, but commission houses were quiet. Cotton goods continue active and firm in prices; brown sheetings, bleached shirtings and denims quite brisk. Prints and plain dress goods active with jobbers. Woolens are quiet in first hands. Foreign dress goods fairly active with jobbers. The "Daily Bulletin" says the auction sales were well attended, and linens, dress goods, silks and ribbons were widely distributed.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and lower; No. 1 spring $1 27½; No. 2 do $1 20½ cash; $1 24¾ seller May; No. 3 $1 10. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 25½c cash; 28¾c seller May; rejected 23½c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 2, 64½a65½c. Barley in fair demand and market firm; fall No. 2, 78a80c. Seeds steady and unchanged. Provisions firm. Mess pork $14 70a14 75 cash. Lard in fair demand and prices advanced. Bulkmeats in fair demand and prices advanced; shoulders 5½c; short clear 7½c; short rib middles, packed, 8½c. Sugar cured hams 14c. Whisky higher at 87c. Receipts of flour 9,000 barrels; wheat 14,000 bushels; corn 12,000 bushels; oats 19,000 bushels. Shipments of flour 12,000 barrels; wheat 14,000 bushels; corn 10,000 bushels; oats 15,000 bushels.

Detroit.

DETROIT, March 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged; wheat dull and prices a shade lower, extra No $1 81a1 85, amber $1 68½; corn steady, with a moderate demand at 42c; oats in good demand at 36½c; clover seed $4 80a5 00. Receipts—Flour, 2000 bbls, wheat, 4000 bsh, corn, 2000 bsh. Shipments—Flour, 485 bbls, wheat, 3000 bsh, corn, 4000 bsh.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 30; No. 2 $1 20¼. Oats dull and prices nominal; No. 2, 26½c. Corn steady with a moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 36c. Barley steady with a moderate demand; No. 2, 88c. Receipts of flour, 2,000 barrels; wheat, 11,000 bushels. Shipments of flour, 5,000 barrels; wheat, 2,000.

WINDOW GLASS.

SAMUEL DUFF.....TERRENCE CAMPBELL.
WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light to five thousand boxes on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders cut in our warehouse. It will be to the advantage of all parties wanting Glass to give us a call before going elsewhere. Warehouse on the corner of Market street and First avenue.
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COPYING PRESSES—
ALL SIZES.
145 Wood Street

DIED.

COULTER—On Thursday, March 20, 1873, Mr. JOHN COULTER, aged 72 years, of Marshall township, Allegheny county.

MALONE—On Tuesday morning, March 25th, 1873, at 6½ o'clock, SARAH MALONE, wife of Frank Malone, in the 20th year of her age.

CLARK—On Tuesday, March 25th, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., Mrs. MARY CLARK, wife of Patrick Clark, in the 51st year of her age.

FALOON—On Tuesday evening, March 25th, 1873, at 7:15 o'clock, WILLIAM JOHN FALOON, in the twenty-first year of his age.

DONALDSON—Mrs. JANE DONALDSON, in the 80th year of her age.

McCULLY—On Wednesday morning, March 26th, 1873, at half-past ten o'clock, at his residence on Hiland avenue, East Liberty, JAMES McCULLY.

WILKINS—On Wednesday morning, March 26th, 1873, in the sixty-fifth year of her age, Miss SUSAN WILKINS, youngest daughter of the late John Wilkins.

McEVOY—On Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, GEORGE LAUGHLIN McEVOY, aged 5 years and 12 days.

WEAVER—On Tuesday evening, March 25th, at the residence of her husband, KATE M., wife of Joshua Weaver, and daughter of James and Catharine Lyons, in the 24th year of her age.

ROSE—On Sunday morning, at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. John D. Mahon, Philadelphia, AGNES M. ROSE, daughter of the late W. J. Rose and Mary L. Rose, in her eighteenth year.

THOMPSON—At the residence of his grandfather on the Perrysville Plank road, on Sunday morning, March 23, 1873, in the ninth year of his age, JAMES E. THOMPSON, son of Robt. and Ellen E. Thomson.

ROSE—At the residence of her grand-mother, Mrs. John D. Mahon, Philadelphia, AGNES M. ROSE, in her seventeenth year.

ALEXANDER—On Sunday morning, March 23, 1873, at 4 o'clock, WILLIAM H. ALEXANDER, Jr., in the forty-first year of his age.

FULKERSON—On Sunday, March 23, MARY LUELLA, daughter of Josiah M. and Mary J. Fulkerson, aged seven months and four days.

The Laws of Health.

It is useless for State Legislatures to pass laws for the preservation of the public health, if the great law of self-preservation, which depends for its enforcement upon the will of the individual, is suffered to remain a dead letter. There is scarcely an adult member of the community, of either sex, in this country, who has not seen the testimony in favor of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, furnished over their own signatures by persons of acknowledged eminence in science, literature, art, commerce, and every department of business and professional life. These witnesses have declared in the most explicit terms that the preparation is a safeguard against epidemics, a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia, a valuable anti-bilious medicine, a promoter of appetite, a genial and harmless stimulant, a good acclimating medicine, a strengthener of the nerves, general invigorant, protection against the deleterious effects of malaria and impure water, and that it imparts a degree of vigor and activity to the vital forces which is not communicated by any other of the tonics and stomachics in use. Under these circumstances the self-preservative law of nature should teach every rational person who, either by reason of inherent debility or in consequence of exposure to unwholesome influences, is in peril of losing the greatest of all temporal blessings, health, the importance of using the Bitters as a defensive medicine. Dyspeptics who neglect to give it a trial are simply their own enemies. It is guaranteed to cure indigestion in all its forms, and the bilious and nervous will find nothing in the whole range of official and proprietary medicines which will afford them the same relief.

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's Establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their proper place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 a. m. until 1 p. m., and from 3 to 6 and on Saturdays at night.

How to Make FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS,—Buy for a song, a stylish broken-down horse, one that is pronounced played out from lameness;—cure him with a bottle or two of Centaur Liniment, and pocket the difference. The Liniment is simply one of the wonders of the world. Dumb beasts neigh out their gladness, and the sore, maimed and crippled of the human family hobble in and go on their way rejoicing. Yes, it is wonderful.

Children cry—for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor Oil.
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Speedily Cured!

ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous diseases at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second Avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal weakness or Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanetly cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation; or address

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays by appointment.
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EXECUTORS' NOTICE—LETTERS testamentary upon the estate of Jno Coulter, late of Marshall township, Allegheny county, Pa., having this day been granted to the undersigned, executors, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment, and those having claims to present them without delay to,

JOHN H. FOWLER, Marshall township.
JOSEPH COULTER, Coulterville.
Butler county, Pa.

March 25, 1873. mar29-6tW